The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1614 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1916 10 CENTS

U-BOAT SITUATION AGAIN IS DELICATE, WASHINGTON WIRE

But State Department Still Gathering Evidence; No Rash Action

SWEDES RESTLESS

See in s.s. Arthur Case Beginning of N w Era Of Ruthlessness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 25.—Officials state that, while the situation is delicate, nothing will be done concerning the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare by Germany until all the evidence has been gathered, but a severance of diplomatic relations will follow any violation of the pledges given by Germany.

Stockholm, November 25.—The Government has requested Germany to enquire into the sinking of the Swedish steamer Arthur, reserving the right to claim reparation.

Copenhagen, November 25.—The Swedes regard the sinking of the steamer Arthur as the beginning of a new era of ruthlessness towards neutrals, with the advent of Dr. Zimmermann at the Foreign Office.

The Arthur was taking coal to Gothenburg. Hitherto coal has been regarded as free. The German excuse for the sinking of the vessel was that the Arthur formerly took pit-props to England.

Athens, November 25.—The hospital-ship Braemar Castle was torpedoed 60 miles east of the spot where the hospital-ship Britannic was sunk by a submarine. It is believed that there was one victim.

Mine-sweepers and destroyers transported the survivors to the Island of Syra.

Admiral Fournet reports that thirty-two lives were lost through the sinking of the hospital-ship Britannic.

Seventeen English Boy Scouts behaved in a most heroic manner when the Britannic was torpedoed. One waited calmly at the door of the cabin of an officer who was collecting documents.

Another helped launch the boats, while another voluntarily descended three decks, in order to get water for an officer. When he returned, he found his boat has been ordered off, but the officers last on board took him in their boat.

London, November 25.—In contrast to the German statement that the hospital-ship Britannic was not torpedoed, the Kieler Zeitung, a well-informed naval paper, says that the vessel was torpedoed because it carried troops.

Say British Admiralty Admit Britannic Mined

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 25.—The British Admiralty admits that the British hospital-ship Britannic was sunk by a mine.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The London Times announces that the well-known ship-owner, Houston, has offered a prize of £2,000 to the captains of trading vessels for each German submarine destroyed by them, in order to animate the warfare against the German submarines.

GEN. SARRAIL'S THANKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in Macedonia states that General Sarrail, thanking his troops, says that the Servians first opened the road and their sustained efforts permitted the capture of Monastir; the legendary courage of the Russians never failed; the British, till to-day, had thankless work on a defensive front, but they did not spare their efforts and fulfilled their role with honor; the Italians will always be remembered for their great deeds in the Alps; while, to the French, General Sarrail says: "I am proud to have been at your head. May the present be a prelude to greater successes."

Sir Everard Fraser Details How War Savings Assoc. Is Financially Aiding Allies

China and Japan Organisation Grows Rapidly; Plan To Get Every Briton In; Judge Sausmarez' Appeal

The Palace Hotel banquetting Hall housed yesterday evening a meeting of members of the China and Japan War Savings Association—an association which promises to be the largest in the Far East for rendering financial support to Great Britain and her allies. There was not a very large attendance, only about a hundred putting in an appearance but from the speeches it appears that the money is rolling in and an attempt is to be made to gather every Briton into the fold.

The British Consul-General, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, presided and accompanying him on the platform were Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge of H. M. Supreme Court, and Messrs. E. C. Pearce, E. I. Ezra, A. S. P. White-Cooper, E. F. Goodale, N. Thomson, and Drs. R. S. Ivy and E. L. Marsh. Among the audience were about half a dozen of the fair sex.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Goodale, the nominated committee of nine were elected en bloc—Sir E. D. H. Fraser, Messrs. C. M. Bain, E. I. Ezra, E. C. Pearce, H. G. Simms, R. N. Truman, A. S. P. White-Cooper, and Drs. Ivy and Marsh.

Popularity Growing

The Chairman then said that the next business of the meeting was to propose certain alterations in the rules of the association. He did not propose to deal with them, but would leave them to be dealt with by Mr. Goodale, to whose zeal, energy, and expert knowledge the foundation of the association was mainly due. There were, however, two points which he should like to put before the meeting. The growing popularity of the scheme was of course very satisfactory, but they were entitled to even wider support and it seemed that there were two possible points of view that might have prevented them getting that wider support. The first of these was that he thought a good many people imagined that if this association was successful, it would, or it might, reduce the amount of their subscriptions to the war funds and very properly they thought that the object of the association, which was to stimulate investment in British government securities, was not quite so worthy as the urging upon all and sundry to subscribe to those war funds.

Of course they all knew—in fact in his position he supposed he knew a good deal better than others—that many residents gave to the war funds most generously and, what was finer, perhaps, denied themselves in order to be able to give to those funds. Nevertheless, a good many others felt that they had to consider the claims of their dependents, both now and in the future. In fact, they would not be doing their duty if they did not. To such good patriots the association came and said: "Here is an investment we would like you to take up. It is the best investment because it most directly promotes the successful prosecution of the war."

Then, of course, if one looked at it widely, subscribing to the war funds was a form of luxury; it was yielding to the very natural impulse to help others and if it was treated as a luxury one very soon came to a limit and that limit was where further subscriptions would entail interference with one's accustomed mode of life or even doubt as to one's future. Well, of course, prudence was a very excellent virtue and to such people the association said: "Here is a scheme by which you may combine patriotism with prudence." They would see therefore, that the association, properly regarded, need not in any way hamper anyone's desire for well-doing in subscribing to war funds.

Meets Local Conditions

The other point of view which might prejudice the success of the association was the inclination to say especially amongst those blessed with this world's goods—"I prefer to do my own subscribing to the war bonds. The banks are very polite to me. Why should I join the association?" And it was true enough the associations at home were very largely confined to those whose savings were perforce small.

"But the conditions here are very different and that argument I think loses all its force. What we hope for, one of the objects of the association is that it will constitute a very powerful species of war propaganda on behalf of the Allies. The association publishes month by month the amount subscribed, and of course that monthly publication does serve as a reminder to people that it is their duty as far as possible to invest in our securities, but it does a great deal more. If the amount published month by month is a very large one and I am sure that Mr. Goodale is prepared to deal with any amount of lakhs, there can be no better proof of our national solidarity to ourselves, the Allies, neutrals and our enemies. The object of the association then is not in any way to cut down subscriptions to war funds.

Our object is to encourage what the war is making a most important virtue and that is thrift. It also helps to remove utterly any false impression that even at this late stage we

(Continued on Page 2)

German Prisoners Carry British Wounded From Battlefield

Getting the wounded from the battlefield is one of the most difficult problems in modern warfare. The British have partially solved the question by putting the prisoners at this work. This picture shows captured Germans carrying a wounded English officer from a battlefield in France.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO GREECE EXPIRES AT END OF MONTH

Expect Fournet to Occupy Athens if Artillery Is Not Surrendered

ROYALIST DEFIANCE

10,000 Well-Armed Men To Resist Even if King Concedes Demands

IN STATE OF WAR

Venizelists Break Off Relations with Germany And Bulgaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, November 25.—Admiral Fournet has issued an ultimatum to Greece, demanding the surrender of her artillery, otherwise he will be obliged to take suitable measures on December 1.

It is believed that Admiral Fournet will occupy Athens if the Entente's demands are not conceded. It is estimated that the Royalist reservists total 10,000 well-armed men.

The Royalist section of the army is determined to resist, even if the King orders the surrender of the arms. The Allies, accordingly, have taken appropriate measures.

The Provisional Government at Salonica has declared war against Bulgaria. Greece is thus regarded as virtually in a state of war, as the Allies regard the Provisional Government as the de facto Government. The Venizelists have also declared war against Germany, because that country has torpedoed ships carrying Nationalist forces.

'One of Darkest Chapters In World History Ending'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 24.—The neutral Berner Intelligenzblatt writes about the expulsion of the Ministers of the Central Powers from Athens: "One of the darkest chapters in the history of the world approaches its end. It will be impossible to atone Greece in any future for the revolting brutality committed against her. Greece is being operated by the Entente surgeons to death and is being degraded into vassalage."

Governors of Canton Can't work Together

Disagreeing with Lu Yung-ting, Chu Ching-lan Likely To Leave Soon

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, November 26.—Public opinion is that Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan will soon leave Canton, because of a disagreement with the Military Governor, Lu Yung-ting. While the Provincial Assembly, in co-operation with the Cantonese Members of Parliament, is demanding that the new Civil Governor shall be a Cantonese, they disapprove of the attempt to appoint Liu Cheng-yin to the position.

Nearly 1,000 of Lung Chi-kwang's troops are still at Hutuman Forts, although Lung Chi-kwang himself has already arrived in Kiungchow.

Lottery gambling is still in progress, despite the mandate abolishing it.

The Provincial Government is asking the President to modify the gambling prohibition mandate, to enable gambling to continue next year.

CONFIRM JEN'S REJECTION

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 25.—The House of Representatives has rejected the nomination of Jen Ko-chen as Minister of Interior, by 308 votes to 126.

RUMANIAN RESISTANCE ON RIVER ALT BROKEN

Germans Cross Danube and Obtain Footing; Rammicuvalcea Is Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—A German official communique reports: The resistance of the Rumanians on the Lower Alt has been broken and we have crossed the river there. The Rumanian battalions which have been cut off from the main army are stubbornly resisting north-east of Turnu Severin.

The forces of the Central Powers, after crossing the Danube, gained a footing in Rumanian territory.

We have captured Rammicuvalcea, in the valley of the Alt. The Rumanians are still stubbornly resisting but the roads eastward of the Alt are crowded with fleeing baggage-wagons.

We are in touch with the forces which have crossed the Danube. The latter are now before Alexandria.

A Bulgarian official communique reports: Near Ghighen, Grehovo, Lom and Vidin, we occupied islands in the Danube.

Petrograd, November 25.—An official communique reports: In the valley of the Alt, the enemy energetically attacked and pressed the Rumanians back towards the south of Kalimanesht and Moldarosht. The enemy from Cralova compelled the Rumanians to retire behind the River Olten. The Germans crossed the Danube near Zimnitza.

A Rumanian official communique reports that the enemy have landed troops at Islaz and Zimnitza, north of which their advance was arrested.

Bukharest, November 26.—An official communique reports: Enemy attacks at Ojtuz, Dragoslavele and Curtes were repulsed. There has been no change in Buzan Valley.

There were mutual artillery bombardments at Bratocea and Predelus, in Pirahova Valley. The enemy heavily bombarded our troops occupying the left bank, as far as south of Slavina. More to the south, we successfully fought a column marching against Pontori.

The enemy who crossed the Danube at Zimnitza advanced south of Soimul Station. There have been artillery actions and infantry firing all along the Danube. We bombarded the enemy's positions in the Dobrudja.

Will Decide Sale Of Danish West Indies To U.S. by a Referendum

Reuter's Service

Copenhagen, November 25.—The question of the sale of the West Indies to the United States will be the subject of a Referendum to the Danish people of both sexes, on December 14.

SINK NORWEGIAN SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—The Norwegian steamers Olfjeld (1,998 tons) and Trym (1,801 tons) have been sunk.

STURMER AT VARIANCE WITH ALLIED DELEGATES

His Scheme to Revive Bureaucratism is Failure; Heratoff To Foreign Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 25.—The newspapers dwell on the failure of the attempt made by the late Premier, M. Sturmer, to revive bureaucratism. They say that it is an open secret that his relations with the representatives of the Allies left much to be desired.

M. Heratoff, Assistant Foreign Minister, will take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replacing M. Sturmer, who combined that portfolio with the Premiership.

THANKSGIVING PLANS

In accordance with what appears to be the general wish, the Astor House program of Thanksgiving celebrations has been slightly varied. The masquerade dance has now been brought forward a day and, with a supper, will take place on Thanksgiving Eve, tomorrow, the 29th. Tickets for the dance and supper are $3.

The grand attack on turkey and cranberries, with the lesser victuals which go to make up a Thanksgiving Day dinner, remains as on the original schedule—on Thanksgiving Day—but without the dance as at first announced. However, wherever and whenever a jolly company foregathers for a festive dinner and there is a polished floor and a good band nearby, it is long odds against the same assembly going quietly to bed without some terpsichorean display—in Shanghai above all places.

CHRISTMAS MAILS

Those who have not yet despatched their Christmas mail for America should note that there is still another chance to get packets to the United States in time for December 25. There will be a mail closing today at 11 a.m. and leaving by the s.s. Omi Maru, to connect with the Yokohama Maru at Yokohama. This is due at Seattle on December 22.

WITHDRAW AMERICAN TROOPS FROM MEXICO

Joint Commission Arranges For Patrol of Border By Both Armies

Reuter's Service

Atlantic City, November 25.—A joint commission appointed by Mexico and the United States has signed a protocol providing for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and the formation of a border patrol by the respective armies, each on its own side, within forty days of ratification.

GERMANY REPATRIATING 20,000 FRENCH REFUGEES

Distress Prevailing is So Great That They Cannot Be Maintained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 25.—The official newspaper Nord-Deutsch states that 20,000 French refugees are being repatriated, distress preventing them remaining in Germany.

Italians' Guns Smash Austrian Tonale Lines

Camonica Valley Defences Are Also Wrecked; Destroy Two Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 26.—An official communique reports: There has been increased artillery action along the whole front. We destroyed the enemy's defences at Tonale and in the region of Camonica Valley and molested their movements in the valleys of the Adige and Astico.

Aircraft were active. Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed.

More British 'Planes Reinforce Rumanians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 26.—Reuter's Agency learns that more British aeroplanes and pilots have reached Bukharest, after very long flights.

The Weather

North-west to north-east gale. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 43.7 and the minimum 37.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 60.1 and 38.3.

Zeppelin is Wrecked On its Maiden Trip

Caught in Storm, It Falls Into Wood; One Survivor Out Of 28 in Crew

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 25.—Travellers from Munich report that a Zeppelin was completely wrecked in a storm on the 21st, while on its maiden voyage from Friedrichshaven to Wilhelmshaven, by falling in a wood. There was one survivor out of the crew of twenty-eight.

DEBATE ON AMERICAN LOAN GENERATES HEAT

Senate Secures Promise of Parliamentary Consideration Of Future Contracts

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 25.—The Senate has confirmed the American loan, after a somewhat heated debate, during which the Minister of Finance agreed to submit future loan agreements to Parliament for its approval.

Another Abortive Raid On Coast of England

German Destroyers Dash Over, Only Fire 12 Rounds And Hole a Drifter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—The Admiralty announces: During the night of the 23rd to 24th, six German destroyers attempted to approach the north end of The Downs. The enemy were seen by a patrol-vessel and steamed off, after firing twelve rounds.

We had no casualties, but a drifter was slightly damaged. The open town of Ramsgate was not touched.

The Germans claim that they sank a patrol vessel and bombarded the fortified place of Ramsgate. They saw nothing of the British fleet and withdrew safely to their home base.

The inhabitants of Deal were awakened at midnight on Thursday by heavy firing. They rushed to the sea-front and saw the flashes of guns estimated to be fifteen miles to the north. The firing was very rapid and very brief.

A damaged drifter has entered a Channel port under its own steam, with a shell-hole through the water-tank. None of the crew were hurt.

Von Wedel Appointed Ambassador at Vienna

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—Count von Wedel has been appointed German Ambassador at Vienna.

SAH COMING NORTH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, November 27.—Admiral Sah Chen-ping, the Inspecting Commissioner, departed for the North today.

PILGRIMS FROM MECCA PLEASED WITH BRITISH

Safety of Journey in Marked Contrast to Conditions Under Turkish Rule

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—The Cairo correspondent of The Times states that the Egyptian pilgrims who have reached their homes from Mecca were greatly impressed with the perfect safety with which the journey was performed, which was in marked contrast to the turbulence, robbery and extortion existing under the Turkish regime. The escort of the Holy Carpet and Mahmal was conveyed for the first time from Suez to Jeddah in one of His Majesty's ships, all the crew of which were Mohammedans, of whom twelve made the pilgrimage.

Sir Everard Fraser On War Savings

(Continued from Page 1)

have not come fully to realize the terrible impending ruin that hung over every one of us and which is being fended off by the efforts of the Allies at a terrible cost, and it is our duty, however small our ability may be, to try and assist the Allies to bear that cost which as we know well is not likely to grow lighter as the years go on. I have much pleasure in proposing the alteration of the rules.

Growth of Subscriptions

Mr. Goodale seconded and said that the first subscription list opened in September last and resulted in $8,628 from 120 members. In October there were 203 members and subscriptions totalled $18,318, Hankow accounting for $3,266 and Ningpo, Nanking and Kirin coming in. Over 100 per cent increase for November was witnessed in the membership and $43,500 and Yen 15,200 was subscribed, the latter coming from Yokohama. Subscribers were also secured in Chungking, Soochow, Kiukiang and Hangchow.

Today, the membership totalled 439 and close upon £10,000 was invested in British Government Exchequer Bonds. It was hoped to soon bring the membership up to 1,000. Mr. Goodale then spoke of the necessity for the alteration of the rules and said that if any members were willing to organise the work of collecting they would be very materially lightening his duties.

The resolution was carried.

Judge Echoes Confidence

Sir H. de Sausmarez said: The remarks that I am proposing to address to you are based on two assumptions in both of which I take your hearty concurrence for granted. We are going to win this war, and every member of this Association wishes to do his fair part. The object of the Association is to encourage and assist Britons to save by investing money in war loans; but I wish to remind you that the whole duty of man is not done by saving money even when it is in the meantime being put to such an excellent work. It seems to me that it is our duty first to give to our country and afterwards to lend her what we can in addition. Parliament, representing the nation, grants certain taxes. Parliament in doing so gives on behalf of the members of the community to the King or, if you like to the Nation, what each will contribute.

At the same time in its wisdom it fixes the rate and incidence of taxation, so that when we want to consider what we ought to give we cannot go far wrong if we take what the Parliament of the United Kingdom has decided, on the advice of our leading statesmen, to be just, as a guide to what we ought to give out of our incomes here. No doubt some allowances for local circumstances must be made, but it ought not to surpass the wit of man to arrive at what is fair. I put before you for your consideration these reflections on the duty of pecuniary service incumbent on every Briton according to his means, and I will proceed to consider that duty somewhat in detail.

Forms of National Service

In the United Kingdom at the present time we may divide pecuniary service into three heads:

(1) payment of taxes
(2) donations by way of charity, and
(3) loan of money to the Nation.

In considering these calls I intend to confine "payment of taxes" to the income tax. Rates and indirect taxes, much higher at home than here, may be put on to the price of commodities and house rent, when we shall arrive at a result which puts house and household necessities something on a par during this war in the two places.

If people have money invested where it pays income tax we can rule out that part of their income, but it must not be forgotten that the rate of the levy depends on the total income, and unearned income, i.e., income arising from investments, is taxed a higher rate than earned. To put the position simply I take a dollar as worth about 1/9, a quite sufficiently favorable rate for this community, and this gives £100 a year as the equivalent of $100 a month. An unmarried person or a married couple begin to pay income tax when $130, equivalent of £130, is reached, though when there are children the exemption is raised. If you were taxed at home rates on earned income you would pay on; $250, 15.30 a month; $500, 50.62; $750, 93.75; $1,000, 150.00; $1,500, 275.00; $2,000, 433.33; $2,500 625.00. After this the rate is 25% plus a super-tax.

In ascertaining a duty of residents in China as compared with that which our fellow-countrymen at home have taken upon themselves in Parliament, I have made three allowances in favor of local incomes: (I) a set off of the larger municipal rates and indirect taxes at home against lower rates and taxes here: (II) the lowest rate viz, that applied to earned incomes to prevail: (III) a flat rate for the dollar, which as local expenses are in dollars is fair, but I have taken a low average rate a little under 1/9. Without wishing to affirm that my estimate is correct I am inclined to think that the £100 a year at home will not go much further than $100 a month in China, at all events in war time.

Now, what is the order in which these payments under my three heads are made? Taxes first, and then the other two according to the conscience, the ability and the circumstances of each individual, and under circumstances I would put first the duty to make provision for dependents and second that by way of insurance: subject to these I should say the duty of giving outright in charity a reasonable proportion of one's surplus income, after payment of taxes, comes before investment.

Duty of Britons Here

Is there not then a duty upon Britons in China first of all to do something to take the place of the taxes we do not pay? Do we not at this moment enjoy a greater protection, a greater immunity from danger than our brothers and sisters at home? There are funds to which we can give which are a direct help to our country in the war she is waging to which our exemption from taxation to my mind makes it our duty to contribute. What proportion of our income we ought so to give is a matter which no doubt depends on circumstances, some of which I have endeavored to set before you; and I do not doubt that some of you have solved the question justly for yourselves.

But if there is to be further coordination of our resources I think that we might well begin by a voluntary levy in which we might be guided by the incidence, though possibly not by the rates, of the tax at home. Personally I should like to see such a levy and I should like to see a committee, preferably that of this Association, if the gentlemen composing it would undertake the work, in charge of the subscriptions arising from it. In similar cases the Government have furnished a list of a few war funds (to which local funds could be added at the discretion of the committee), contributions to which would assist the nation to win the war, and donors can earmark what they give to one or other of these funds or leave the distribution to the committee itself. To other funds we should give as those at home must give by way of charity.

You may remember that at the great meeting when we formed our branch of the Patriotic League that I said that I thought an income tax would not come, and I appealed to our community not to allow the anticipation of such a tax to affect their subscriptions. Whether that immunity will continue I know not, but whether an income tax come or not, and circumstances are not what they were two years ago, we clearly should not postpone our duty to a date which we may never see and which will not in any event affect what we ought to have been doing in the meanwhile.

Do not allow a lending to your country at a comfortable rate of interest to interfere with what is a harder duty, but when your just contribution has been made outright and your charities discharged, invest what you can in war funds, and tender your thanks to this excellent Association for the facilities it is providing you.

Dr. Marsh's War Experiences

Dr. E. L. Marsh said:—Attached as I was to the staff of a chief whose service took me to different parts of the front, I was privileged to see a great deal of the organisation of our armies in France. I wish I could visualise to you some of the wonders of this organisation. All I saw allows me to endorse the eulogies you must have read and heard many times. We are virtually in military occupation of the whole of the N. E. of France from our bases on the coast to the entrenchments at the front. Our establishment in this theater of the great war is of a very substantial nature indeed.

Our military authorities evidently do not under-estimate the duration of the war for they have leased extensive properties for military purposes for three and four years at Calais, Boulogne, Havre and numerous other places. In fact we have spent so much money and time in doing things thoroughly and well that the French sometimes ask chaffingly if we intend to remain for good.

As regards the medical organisation alone, the huge armies now in France and elsewhere necessitate hospital accommodation on an unprecedentedly large scale. This is all provided in no ungrudging spirit both by Government and private benevolence. At our bases some of the finest hospitals in the world are to be seen. These temporary hospitals outshine many permanent ones in comfort and completeness of equipment. Their total runs into three figures at the bases in France alone.

At the actual front, all that money and means can provide is done for our wounded. Wherever possible, substantial chateaux are rented and in the comfort of these the benefits of expert medical and surgical treatment and nursing are provided without stint right up to the firing line.

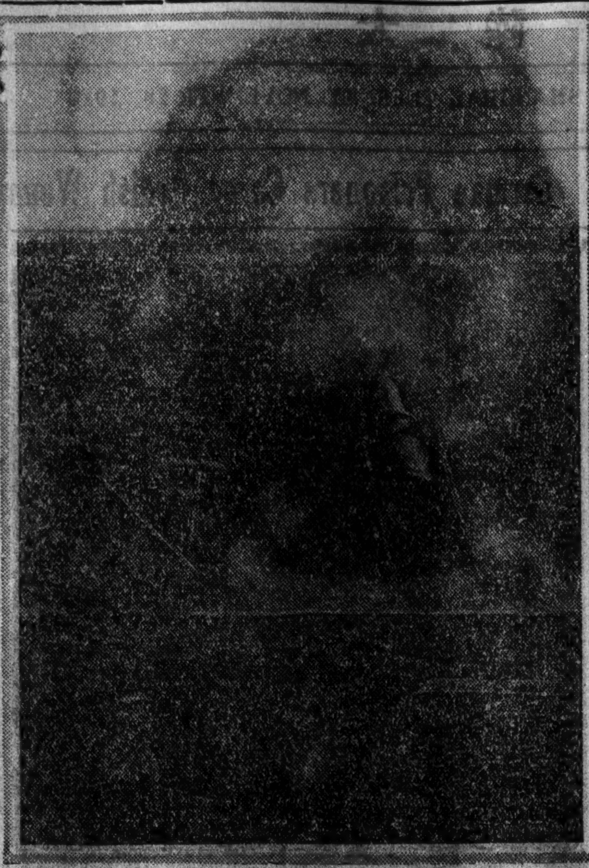
In fact wherever money can purchase the advantages of skill, equipment, housing, transportation, etc., the price is paid. This applies not only to our wounded but to those splendid men who represent us, and who as yet have not fallen in the fight against aggression, greed of gain, and brutal selfishness as materialised in our enemies.

Every billet we occupy in France costs us one centime per square foot per day and our Court of Compensations which is constantly at work sees that the lodging is paid for, however humble the abode that gives shelter to our men.

S. V. C. Commandant's Appeal

Major Trueman then appealed for contributions. The man who said there was no use of his helping because he could not afford more than $5 per month was wrong, because what they wanted was united, concentrated, organised effort. It was their opportunity of avenging the wanton destruction of hospital ships, the deportation into slavery of women and children from France and Belgium, the murder of Captain Fryatt and Miss Cavell and the innumerable other similar acts which had stirred them to the very depths of their indignation. If they could not give themselves in the case, let them lend their money and, above all, do it now. Let them get a move on.

Giant French Gun in Action



Photographed at the moment it was discharged.

This photograph, one of the most remarkable of its kind ever taken, is a striking illustration of the monster guns now battering the German trenches along the western front. In the foreground, partly secreted by a covering of straw, are the monster projectiles it fires.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru	Nov.	28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M.	Nov.	30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M.	Dec.	1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.	Dec.	1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M.	Dec.	4

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Asia	Dec.	2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M.	Dec.	2
Per N.Y.K. s.s Tamba M.	Dec.	21

For Europe:—

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien	Nov.	30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M.	Dec.	4
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone	Dec.	8
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin	Dec.	11

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per s.s. Siberia Maru.

Some American mail is due here tomorrow by the M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 5, and here on December 9. Left Colombo on November 20, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

TURK SENATOR ZEHRAVI EXECUTED FOR TREASON

Endeavored to Make Syria Independent Arabian Principality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 25.—A telegram from Constantinople states that Senator Abdul Hamid Zehravi was executed after being condemned by a court-martial for attempting to make Syria an independent Arabian principality.

Reconquest of Servia Is Further Advanced

Italians on Way to Tarnova; Bad Weather Retards Infantry of Other Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 25.—The Italians continue to advance west of Monastir. There has been a violent artillery duel, north and east of Monastir, but no infantry action, owing to the bad weather. On our left wing, the Italians made further progress in the direction of Tarnova.

British aeroplanes bombarded the enemy's camps in the region of Neohori, at the mouth of the Struma.

Alumni Dinner

A large and representative gathering of the Alumni of various Christian colleges of the lower Yangtsze Valley was held last evening at the Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road. The banqueting hall was decorated with flags and banners of the different colleges, and a sumptuous dinner in foreign style was served to college graduates.

Preceding dinner, was half an hour during which the members of the various delegations had time to renew old friendships and mingle with men of other schools. The first half-hour following the dinner was given up to College stunts—singing college songs and giving college yells. These were hilariously received and then the men settled down to the serious speeches of the evening.

Mr. S. K. Tsao, Associate General Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., presided and introduced the speakers. President F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University spoke first on "College alumni and the church" and gave an able and stimulating message.

Acting President T. E. Tong of the Shanghai Baptist College gave a stirring speech on the different forms of service college alumni were fitted to undertake. Then Rev. S. T. Kaung, pastor of Moore Memorial Church of Shanghai, presented the need for workers in Shanghai churches.

The last feature of the program was the presentation of a list of needs prepared by J. H. Boldart and Mr. Li Chi-van, both Y. M. C. A. secretaries. This list showed very clearly the needs of Shanghai churches, Y. M. C. A., evening schools, colleges and so forth. At the close of the presentation of these needs, opportunity was given to those present to sign up for the vacancies which appealed to them most.

Many took advantage of this occasion to engage in some definite form of religious social service. The committee of Alumni on arrangement deserve great credit for arranging this enjoyable and successful affair.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PEELER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

is absolutely SMOKELESS.

It does NOT DIRTY your rooms with soot and dust.

Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings comfort and satisfaction.

Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

'PHONE 1371

FU CHUNG CORPORATION,

A 262 Szechuen Road (rear of the Continental Hotel)

The Charles H. Brown Paint Co.'s Products

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert **foreign supervisor** will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

Sole Agents

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO.

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918

When Peace Is Declared,

the prices of most utilities, which have advanced very considerably during the period of the war, will gradually show a decline. Land, however, in the International Settlement and the French Concession, which has remained at a comparatively low price during the war, will not show any downward tendency, but will rapidly

INCREASE IN VALUE.

There is no risk, therefore, in buying land. It is the soundest and most profitable investment, from which the element of risk has been entirely eliminated, in Shanghai.

BUY NOW WHILE PRICES ARE LOW.

YOUR CAPITAL IS SAFE. YOUR PROFITS ARE ASSURED.

Our speciality is land for any purpose, in any locality.

The title is guaranteed and all graves are removed.

Call and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39, Nanking Road.

SWEDISH PAPER

is the best for any purpose.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

WORLD PEACE PLANS BEFORE CHURCHMEN

Episcopal Bishops Propose A Commission To Promote The Friendship Of Nations

NEW PRAYER FOR PRESIDENT

Prayer Book Division Omits Petition for Health, Long Life And Eternal Felicity

St. Louis, October 17.—Both houses of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church today raised their voices for world peace. The House of Bishops announced that the pastoral letter to be issued to the communicants in the United States would be devoted entirely to the great crisis confronting Christendom.

The resolution adopted by the Bishops sets forth that the present conditions call for "a clearer recognition of the Christian principles of the brotherhood of men; the practice of righteousness and good-will between nations as between individuals; the substition of judicial process for war in the settlement of international policies, and laws not merely as an abstract ideal, but as a practical conviction for whose development the Christian Churches have special responsibilities."

It was proposed that a commission be appointed consisting of ten Bishops, as chosen by the Episcopate, and ten Presbyters and ten lay communicants selected by the Deputies, whose duty it should be "to promote the spread of the desire for peace in the world and international friendship throughout the churches."

The Episcopal members are the Bishops of Missouri, Pittsburgh, Western Texas, Eastern Oregon, Washington, South Carolina, Florida, and New Mexico, and Bishop W. G. Gray.

The expression "lay communicants" employed in the bishops' resolution indicates that laymen may be chosen who are not present at this convention, and that women may serve on such a commission. It was only last Sunday night that the suggestion of Bishop Montgomery of the Anglican Church, that both men and women be sent as delegates to confer with the Church of England as to the present world crisis caused the exports in canon law to wonder how it would be possible for the convention to elect women as representatives.

The House of Deputies referred to the proper committee a plan calling for the appointment of three presbyters and three laymen to consider suggestions for a resolution which would express the mind of the house on practical methods tending to minimise the war and to make peace the normal condition in international relations.

Women's Claims Championed

Throughout the proceedings may be seen the growing influence of woman, and today by an adroit move Robert H. Gardiner of Maine saved his resolution in favor of appointing women delegates to the House of Deputies from falling into parliamentary limbo.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported that, while it had great appreciation for the work which the women did in the Church, it regarded the proposal of Mr. Gardiner as "inexpedient at this time," and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter. Mr. Gardiner was on his feel in an instant, and asked that his original resolution be substituted for the report of the committee. There were several brisk seconds, and the resolution went back on the calendar still alive. It is likely to come in for debate before the convention closes, and the disposition is to have it settled on its merits. The resolution is signed by Bishops Benjamin Brewster of Maine and Paul Jones of Utah, as well as by prominent clergymen and laymen.

It sets forth that as women are allowed to do most of the work of the church in prayer, in teaching, and in Sunday schools and in boys' and girls' clubs and in giving money for missions, charity, and parochial support they should share with men the direction of the work of the church.

It is significant then that the change proposed by Mr. Gardiner follows so closely on the lines in the proposal of the bishops for a joint peace commission. He calls for an amendment to the constitution, substituting for the expression four laymen communicants of the church to be chosen as deputies the phrase "lay communicants."

Alter Prayer for the President

The deputies decided, after much discussion, as they proceded with their revising the Prayer Book today, that it was no longer necessary to use the old form in praying for the President of the United States that "in health and prosperity he may long live."

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York City, said that such a prayer was more befitting a King than a President, and that it would be better to pray that the chief magistrate of the nation see the right thing to do and then do it.

A decision was finally given in favor of a shorter prayer mentioning the President, and including all other officers under the heading of "those in authority."

Great Air Raid Cuts German Supply Line

28 Allied Aeroplanes Shower Tons of Bombs On Panic-Stricken Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 25.—Details are published of the great air-raid on the 22nd, the results of which were very important. The object of the raid was to deprive the Germans of a line of communications fifty kilometers behind their front, on which intense activity had previously been noted by our airmen.

The operation was entrusted to a British squadron of sixteen machines, escorted by twelve chasers, of which seven were French. The squadron carried four tons of bombs.

Favored by splendid weather, our machines reached a certain railway-line, full of trains and material, which they bombed. Then they arrived at a big railway-station, where there were two trains, one full of troops and the other of material. Great excitement was observed. An enemy squadron immediately attacked, but was put to flight by our chasers, who brought one machine down.

Meanwhile, the bombarding machines dropped eighty bombs on the station and its precincts. A series of explosions was distinctly heard, while an immense sheet of flame arose above the central station building and smoke darkened the sky for a long time.

Despite the anti-aircraft guns, the Allied squadron got away, but their work was not yet finished. Following the railway-line, they arrived at an important supply-station, just when a train loaded with munitions was coming in.

Descending to within 300 meters of the ground, the squadron dropped fifty bombs, completely destroying the train. The raiders then attacked with their machine-guns and revolver-guns some motor-car convoys which were on the point of leaving. The German soldiers fell into a panic and fled in all directions.

The enemy air-squadrons attacked and an exciting battle ensued. We put two hostile machines out of action and arrived at our base intact.

Gt. Britain Prohibits Wheat for Brewing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—The Board of Trade has prohibited the use of wheat in the manufacture of beer.

Block and Tackle to Load Big Howitzers

LOADING 15 INCH HOWITZER.

The photograph shows one of the great 15-inch British howitzers being loaded on the western front. The gunners are hoisting the huge shells to the breech by means of a chain pulley. These heavy guns are said to be very effective.

Socialists Work Up Storm in Reichstag On Mobilisation Bill

Charge Attempt to Stifle Discussion; 'Workers Exploited By Slave-Drivers'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 25.—The Reichstag opened its session today. The President proposed that the first reading of the Compulsory Civilian Service Bill be taken on the 29th. General Groener, of the Center Party, moved that the Bill be passed through its second reading on the same day.

This evoked a storm of protest from both the Socialist groups. Dr. Ledebour characterised the motion as an attempt to stifle discussion of the Bill, which delivered workers to the exploitation of slave-drivers.

The Liberals and Conservatives protested at the attempt of the Socialists to delay the passage of the Bill, which was an heroic effort to obtain final victory.

The motion to pass the Bill through its first and second readings was adopted.

During the discussion of the measure in committee, the previous day, it is worthy of note that a suggestion was made to restrict the publication of newspapers to one in each town. Dr. von Helfferich denied any such intention, declaring that the Government recognised the importance of newspapers in carrying on the war.

General Groener announced that the manufacture of guns has been considerably extended and is no longer a monopoly of Krupp's.

SEVEN VICTORIA CROSSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 26.—The Gazette announces that seven Victoria Crosses have been conferred for conspicuous gallantry in action.

The most notable cases are those of Lieutenant Bradford, of the Durham Light Infantry, who, as temporary Lieut.-Colonel, assumed command of two battalions and saved the situation when their flank was endangered and Sergeant Downie, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who, when most of the officers were down, shouted: "Come on, Dubs!" His stirring appeal was immediately responded to and the men rushed on.

Sergeant Downie captured a machine-gun, killing the crew. The Dublin Fusiliers then captured positions which had withstood five previous attacks.

The other deeds for which Victoria Crosses are awarded are somewhat similar. There is only one case of saving life, that of 2nd Lieut. Henry Kelly, of the West Riding Regiment, who brought back wounded men four times, besides doing conspicuous work in the attack.

There are two cases which stand out of privates saving dangerous situations. The first is that of Private Frederick Edwards, of the Middlesex Regiment. His part of the line was held up by machine-gun fire, no officers were left and there was confusion and an indication of retirement, when Private Edwards, grasping the situation, dashed out alone, on his own initiative and knocked out the gun. His total disregard of personal danger made a further advance possible.

In the second case, of Private Ryder, of the Middlesex Regiment, a similar situation existed and the attack was flagging for lack of leadership, when he dashed out alone with a Lewis gun, with which he cleared an opposing trench, turning a possible failure into a success.

Australasia to Benefit By 70 Million Pounds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 24.—It is estimated that £30,000,000 is involved in the purchase of the Australasian wool-clip, while the scheme for the purchase of the meat output involves the sum of £40,000,000.

YUNNANESE RESTIVE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 25.—Reports from Szechuen state that the Yunnanese troops are giving trouble. It is understood that there are at present over ten divisions in Szechuen. The Government has decided to disband a portion of these troops and has urgently wired to the Tuchun, General Lo Pei-chun, to disband half and re-organise the remainder.

Franco-British Bills On Sale in America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 25.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. announce that the British and French Treasuries have authorised the sale of a limited amount of short-term bills, payable in dollars and maturing at from one to six months, the rate of interest depending on the money market at the time of issue, but being probably from 3¾ to 4½ per cent.

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS

HAND BAGS

Genuine Leather, Nickel Plated Frame and Lock, Leather or Silk lined, fitted with Coin Purse and Round Mirror, 30 newest shapes, sizes and qualities in stock, from $1.75 to $7.50.

SILK BRACES

With Mother-of-Pearl Buckles, 6 Lovely patterns, $1.50 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Artistically embroidered, 3 in a fancy box, from $1.30 a box.

FANCY HAIR ORNAMENTS, LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR AND FANCY SILK SWEATERS.

At very Low Prices

IS. CANTOROVITCH'S

103 BROADWAY.

IF YOU WORRY, READ THIS

Worry never brought any good to anybody. Still, you say, "I don't worry because I want to; it is because I can't help it"; or, "I worry because I have so much to worry about."

We all have our troubles, and worry, of course, makes matters worse. The patient generally recognises this fact without being influenced in any way by it.

The doctor who could meet this nervous condition and cure it would be the most popular man alive. He cannot do it, however, because the form of nervous exhaustion known as neurasthenia, of which worry is a characteristic symptom, must be cured by the patient. That is why you should write today for the book, "The Nerves and their Needs," and read the chapter on neurasthenia. So many people have read it and written, "This describes my case exactly; I am giving the treatment a trial and being benefitted," that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has had a number of these books printed, and will send you a copy free if you address a postcard request to 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a true nerve tonic that acts through the blood they are particularly suitable for nervous, neurasthenic people. Most dealers sell them, also obtainable 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8 from the above address.

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

KODAK Finishing

is a special thing with us, Try us and note the difference.

Burr 2 Broadway

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

Star Garage Co.

PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

Be up-to-date and when Cooking DO IT ELECTRICALLY

BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
,, ,, Cleanest ,,
,, ,, Easiest ,,
,, ,, Coolest ,,

And because Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tl. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

RUSSIAN JEWS HOPE FOR ALLIED VICTORY

See Their Best Chances Of Future Reform in Triumph Of Democracy

GERMANY THEIR WORST FOE

Most Reactionary Elements In Muscovite Officialdom Of Teutonic Origin

The following letter, dealing with the present situation of the Jews in Russia, what they may expect in the near future, and how they are reacting to the events of worldwide importance now taking place, was written by Henry Sliosberg, Chairman of the Jewish Relief Committee in Petrograd, to Professor Samuel Harper of the University of Chicago. Mr. Sliosberg, who is a jurist of distinction and an authority on Russian law, is the legal adviser in Russia of the New York Life Insurance Company. He has been a communal worker among the Jews for the last twenty-seven years, and was among those who organised their defense at the time of the Kashineff massacres.

Petrograd, June 9-22, 1916.—During the years just preceding the war the Jews in Russia were passing through a grievous period; the Government's anti-Semitism had increased, being expressed in a more intensified system of limitations of rights and in a tendency to extend this system not only by the application of already existing limitations but also by the elaboration of new legislation. The laws concerning Jews have always been characterised by a remarkable vagueness; they had to do with such elementary human rights as the right to live in this or that locality, the right to carry on trade and industry, the right to receive an education, and so forth; yet these laws constantly and invariably raised doubts when they had to be applied to the complicated and varied conditions of life which did not fit into the framework of the prohibitory laws. They were so all-embracing that the mere application of the laws in a more restrictive or in a more liberal sense, without any change in the law itself, would mean either the oppression of many millions of Jews in Russia or a slight alleviation of their condition.

The vital interests of this population and the corresponding interests of the whole population were therefore more dependent on the practice in the application of the laws than on the laws themselves. It was the Government's policy to adapt the administrative apparatus of circulars and edicts to the requirements of its anti-Semitic state of mind. The Government did not need to issue new restrictive laws in order to manifest its anti-Semitism; the same results—restriction and limitation—could be secured by a simple circular or by an edict of the Senate.

Administrators Did as They Liked

This is why it was always possible for every local administrator—not to speak of persons in the Higher Central Government, from Governors of provinces down to the lowest police agents—to follow their individual policy with regard to the Jews. At any given moment one could divide Russia into regions, and, on a general background of absence of rights, note that the situation of the Jews was comparatively better or worse, according to the administrator of the district, although the laws were equally binding for all localities. There was still greater variety according to epochs, in spite of absence of new legislative measures.

For more than twenty-five years I have been in very close touch with the question of the application of the restrictive laws on Jews, and I must state that there never was a more oppressive period than that of the several years just preceding the war. Without the enactment of any new laws, the noose of legal limitations on Jews was pulled tighter every month by interpretative circulars of the Minister of the Interior, Maklakov, and by edicts of the Senate, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, Shcheglovitov.

[These two Ministers resigned in June, 1915, under the pressure of public opinion—Translator.]

Again the political law was confirmed of the direct correspondence between the increase of reaction in general and the increase of Governmental anti-Semitism. The Jewish question has for a long time been a political question; and recently, from 1905 on, it has been the main axle around which turned the wheel of reaction. The center from which the reaction derived its strength supplied the governmental circles with the energy in their anti-Semitism. This center was the frank, and to a greater degree, the concealed, activity, of the so-called Council of the United Nobility, which introduced in the governmental circles the policy of limitations on the rights of Jews.

Tried to Exclude Jews From Army

Immediately before the war the United Nobility began to take the initiative, to put through a law excluding Jews from the army, and substituting for military service in the case of Jews either taxes in money or a special form of military service. This project of the law naturally met with the approval of the former Minister of War Sukhomlinov, who was acting under the direct influence of the Chief of the General Staff, General Yanushkevich, one of the most active members of the Council of the United Nobility. Perhaps in no other branch of public life has anti-Semitism been imposed from above with such insistence as in the military.

The documents on this side of the question are unbelievably eloquent. During the last years before the war there was no instance of the promotion of a Jewish soldier to the rank of noncommissioned officer; Jewish volunteer recruits were unable, without the help of special protection, to gain admittance to regiments of their choice; and the attitude of the regimental officers toward the Jewish soldiers was tinged with hate, and inspired constant animosity toward them in the army. Just as the attitude of the Minister of the Interior always went rapidly down the hierarchic ladder to the very lowest steps, so the attitude of the Minister of War, and, particularly, that of the Chief of the General Staff, was passed on to the lowest commanding ranks in the army.

Thus governmental anti-Semitism reached its highest point during the last few years, and, similarly, the legislative bodies showed the same degree of anti-Semitism. To one who knows Russian political life it is quite clear that both the third and the fourth Duma, in their majorities, performed simply the wishes of the Government and were under the exclusive influence of the governmental policy. Though there could be difference of opinion on any general question among the parties forming the majority of the Duma, nevertheless, on the Jewish question—the main axle of reaction—unanimity prevailed. The Octobrist Party, trained to obedience from the time of the late Stolypin, never had the courage to give evidence of its comparative liberalism when it came to the Jewish question.

Better Public Opinion was Liberal

On the other hand, the better section of Russian public opinion remained true to the best traditions of genuine liberalism. It always recognised as did the Jews, that the Governmental anti-Semitism was the counter-revolutionary weapon of reaction that reaction and anti-Semitism were Siamese twins. Therefore, not by reason of any agreement, but by a common similar understanding of the political situation, the Jews always went hand in hand with the genuinely liberal groups of the public. The latter, struggling against reaction, also struggled against the Governmental policy toward the Jews; and the Jews, fighting for the civil and national rights, fought reaction. If one adds that anti-Semitism in Russia has never had any roots, or at least any deep roots, in the psychology of the broad popular masses, it becomes clear that the Jews of Russia had no ground for refusing to believe in a brighter future, and confidently to wait till the gloom of reaction should be dispelled, and with it the limitations for the Jews.

Such was the situation in the Jewish question when the war broke out. Contemporaries will never forget, and history will certainly note, the general enthusiasm which seized also upon the Jewish population of Russia in August, 1914. It would have been hard to presume a few weeks before that the Jewish population, so oppressed and exhausted morally and physically, would be able to show such enthusiasm for the common cause of Russia. But such was the fact. Instinctively, the whole Jewish population felt that events of world-importance were beginning and that these events must lead to a general, radical change and to a revaluation of all values.

Jews, together with others, felt instinctively that this was a war of liberation. The Jews also showed every variety of public enthusiasm. The general state of mind of the Jews was reflected in the declarations of representatives of various parties and national groups in the Imperial Duma, not excluding Jewish representatives.

But the army that went to the front did not witness this general state of mind; it went off to the war, educated during the preceding years in the policy of Sukhomlinov and General Yanushkevich.

Propaganda in the Army

Military operations began in Poland, and from the very first day one was made to feel the extremely aggravated Jewish-Polish relations. I shall not stop to describe in detail these relations. By indisputable documents and facts it is, however, established that there was an unheard-of propaganda in the army of calumnies against the Jews—calumnies which gradually developed into legends of Jewish espionage. These legends found a solid backing, already prepared, and, in the main, they were supported by the fact that the army met in the Jewish population of Poland, as well as of Galicia, a society quite strange to it, differing from the Jewish population of Russia both in language and in external appearance.

The customary and inevitable occurrence of separate instances of excesses, which in many places reached the point of destruction of property, immediately terrified the local Jewish population. This state of mind supported the estrangement, which, in turn, kept alive the legends which were being spread along the whole front. The very same stories, all absolutely absurd, were spread everywhere, finding an echo in the orders of the higher army commanders, under the direction and leadership of the Chief of Staff of the Imperial Commander in Chief, General Yanushkevich, the author of the law to exclude Jews from the army and a member of the Council of the United Nobility.

The result of all this was the issuing of military orders referring exclusively to the Jewish population. The wholesale expulsion of Jews from various cities and towns laid the foundation for the so-called fugitive movement. Fugitives began to rush to Warsaw from the localities near the line of battle, and very soon there were gathered in Warsaw more than 120,000 fugitives, left without roof or food.

Gradually the attitude toward the Jewish population began to influence the attitude toward Jewish soldiers, and, in general, toward all Jews having to do with the army. Hundreds of documents, absolutely authentic, testify to the constant issuing of orders by commanders of armies and by the Staff of the Commander in Chief, referring not only to the Jewish population, but also to the Jews in the army. The Jewish population was literally dumfounded by the events which followed, feeling them with particular sensitiveness because of the crises just experienced. The next events—the wholesale expulsion of Jews from the Provinces of Kovno and Courland even before military operations had reached these localities—created an atmosphere of complete perplexity and dejection.

One must note that by this time the difference between the attitude of the military and the civil authorities toward the Jews had become clear. Not as the result of a weakening of Governmental anti-Semitism, but by reason of the realisation of the economic and social consequences of the policy adopted by the army commanders in their relations to Jews, the Government in a series of representations, attempted to temper the severity of the military orders. The Government was able to stop the wholesale expulsions of the Jewish population from the western provinces, gradually substituting an explusion of the entire population from localities threatened by the enemy.

Breach in the Pale of Settlement

Under the influence of the expulsions, and as the result of the occupation by the enemy of certain portions of the western provinces, a breach was made in the so-called Pale of Settlement. At first Jews were forcibly transferred to eastern provinces, (Voronezh and Penza.) On August 4, 1915, came the well-known order of the Council of Ministers, and, in a circular, the Minister of Interior, Prince Shchebatov, stopped temporarily, until a general revision of the laws on Jews, the application of the restrictive law on residence of Jews in the interior provinces of Russia, not excluding Siberia, except the capitals, Petrograd and Moscow, regions under the authority of the military, the Territory of the Don Armies, the Ter and Kuban Territories in the Caucasus, and cities under the control of the Minister of the Court.

This measure, which at any other time would have meant a considerable reform in the field of the Jewish question, could not, however, make a serious impression when expulsion of Jews from western provinces continued to be the practice. One cannot deny that the Jewish population received this measure, essentially one of beneficence, with distrust, which has not been dispelled at this moment of writing. For the Jews this was simply a measure called forth by the war. It was felt that, if the attitude toward the Jews was not radically altered, this measure might be repealed after the war, if it were not sanctioned by the legislative authorities.

It is clear to any one acquainted with the internal life of Russia that a bitter internal struggle is going on, with the war as a general background, between the Government and the various organisations of Russian society. In this struggle, which is a struggle of reaction against liberal tendencies, the Jewish question continues to play the same role which it played before the war—the role of a lightning rod, all the more necessary because the war has introduced notable complications into the internal life of the country. Now here, now there, attempts are being made to put off on the Jews the responsibility for the high cost of living and for various other manifestations of disorder.

The present phase of the Government's policy with regard to the Jews is, therefore, somewhat different from that which we had before. If a few months ago, as I have pointed out, the governmental authorities opposed, to a certain degree, the spreading of malicious calumnies against the Jews, and repealed certain measures taken by the military authorities, now, however there is no such attitude of opposition, and the best evidence of this fact is the well-known circular of January 9, 1916, of the former Minister of the Interior, Hvostov, which gave rise to an interpellation in the Duma.

[The circular, addressed to local Governors, suggested that the Jews were responsible for the increase in the cost of living because of speculative operations conducted by them, and urged that local officials keep their eyes open to this possibility. The circular was not made public at the time, and the Minister interpreted this as indicating that it was simply a measure of precaution, and not in any sense a measure of anti-Semitic propaganda—Translator.]

Progressive Members of the Duma

A very important factor bearing on this Jewish question was the formation in the Imperial Duma of the Progressive members; apart from its general political significance, the Progressives indicated the practical isolation of the Government in the popular representative bodies. The Progressives had a direct relation to the Jewish question, for its program included certain points indicating a desire and tendency to relieve the weight of the restrictive laws of Jews. But unfortunately the expectations inspired by the Progressives—expectations, however, which not all had entertained—were not realised, and at the present moment it has become clear that the Jews cannot expect from the Progressives in the near future, in view of the policy being adopted by the Government, any amelioration of their position.

But at the same time one must note that there is no Jewish group, representing this or that political tendency, which would not recognise that the events that are taking place today, so far as they affect the Jews, are simply the fruit of the policy of the last ten years, and that neither the war itself nor the events connected with it—that is all that preceded the war—created that strained situation which is now felt. All recognise that now, as formerly, the solution of the Jewish question is closely connected with the solution of the general question of the internal policy in Russia. Reaction will be accompanied by anti-Semitism. All thinking Jewish groups, who are able to understand the political events that are taking place, are absolutely unanimous on this point. They are unanimous in the belief that after the war reaction must give way to a liberal regime, and that therefore the Jewish question, though at the present moment in a most difficult situation, is not, however, without hope.

Concerning the attitude of the Jews toward the war itself, one must note that there is not a single category among Russian Jews which would not bind its lot to the lot of Russia in general and see in a Russian victory the guarantee of well-being for Russia, and, in particular, for the Jews within Russia. This attitude is dictated especially by the realisation that the 7,000,000 Jews of Russia are so closely attached to Russia in their moral and material interests that it is quite impossible for them to think of their own welfare except in terms of the welfare of Russia. Thinking Jews have always recognised that Germany is the home of anti-Semitism, and that the most reactionary elements in Russia have been the officials of German origin. Thinking Jews believe that the more decisive the victory the quicker will Russia proceed along the road of progress in her internal life.

Will Be Victory of the People

Victory in this war will not be a victory of the Government, but a victory of the people, a victory of the social forces, and, in view of the constant opposition of Government to society, the coming victory will mean the victory of these same social forces. The social forces of Russia have always been opposed to reaction, and by this same fact, opposed to the main flag of reaction—anti-Semitism.

Recognising all this, we are now passing through a very complicated state of mind. Jews are experiencing great bitterness; they are outraged by the injury to their national and human feelings and their feeling of common citizenship. This bitterness increases as the attitude dictated by the spheres of the commanding personnel of the army does injury not only to their material and civil rights, but also to their national rights. The prohibition to publish newspapers in the Jewish popular language has made a crushing impression, equal only to the impression resulting from the wholesale expulsions from the Provinces of Kovno and Courland. The Jewish population has been deprived of proper leadership, and it is therefore very difficult for an outside observer to grasp the actual state of mind of the Jews.

To what has been said I must add that Jewish political circles were astounded by the impudence of two Jews who took part, it would seem, in some kind of declaration against Russia, addressed to the President of the United States, drawn up in Stockholm in the name of all non-Russian elements of the empire. I stand very close to all Jewish political spheres, and must testify directly that these persons are unknown to Jewish political leaders in Russia and that they had no authorisation from any Jewish groups or circles.

HENRY SLIOSBERG.

In the Courts

Judgment For Tls. 3,000

In the absence of W. V. Curtis, the defendant, judgment was given for plaintiffs—the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.—in a claim for Tls. 3,005.38 in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday. The case was taken by Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge. Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs' claim was for Tls. 3,005.38 being as regards $1,500 @ 73=Tls. 1,095, part thereof money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs and being as regards the balance money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for money paid by the plantiffs for the defendant at his request. Particulars of such payments are as follows:—

	$	Tls.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—releasing Draft for Yen 80.33 @ 89⅝		72.80
Thos. Cook and Sons—Passage Shanghai to Antung	87.80	
Cash advance	200.00	
Storage charges on 10 cases Manganese Dioxide	2.10	
Customs Duty and Dues on ditto		3.76
Cash advance (Mrs. Curtis)	1,000.00	
Disbursements as per detailed account		290.70
D/N attached, covering expenditure in connection with machinery, etc., for the manufacture of Manganesite Putty		601.50
@exc. 73..	1,289.90	941.62
	Tls..	1,910.38

Mr. Percy Tilley gave evidence of having telegraphed, at Mr. Wright's request, to Mr. Curtis at Yokohama informing him that the case had been postponed until the 26th inst.

Mr. Wright—I think the 26th was a mistake on the part of the Registrar.

His Lordship—This is a day later.

Witness said he understood defendant had expected to be back before this date.

His Lordship—It is possible the telegram has gone astray but I think you can go on. If the telegram has not reached him there is a chance of defendant asking the case to be reopened.

Mr. Wright—Yes, if he can offer a reasonable excuse.

Mr. Wright then explained the nature of the claim. Defendant, who was an engineer, claimed to be the owner of four mines in Korea and from these he claimed he could produce a product known as mangan from which he could manufacture manganesite putty, a composition very valuable in shipbuilding. Plaintiffs were particularly anxious to control a supply of this putty because the importation of the composition before the war was chiefly from Germany and it was now very difficult to get. For that reason an agreement was entered into between the parties, in which defendant, for Tls. 3,000, was to transfer a quarter share in the four mines to plaintiffs. He also undertook to manufacture the putty for plaintiffs' benefit.

Under the agreement plaintiffs were to pay $1,500, part payment of the purchase price, on signature and this was done. Under the agreement defendant was to deposit the title deeds for one of the mines which he described as being the most valuable. From inquiries which plaintiffs had made through H. M. Consul-General at Seoul, the documents defendant deposited under this clause appeared to be mining permits and not title deeds at all. Further, defendant agreed to sign a new agreement and also to transfer the ownership of the four mines to the joint names of the plaintiffs and himself but when a draft of the new agreement was prepared he refused to sign it. Furthermore it would appear that there was no mangan in the mines and therefore defendant was not in a position to manufacture the putty. For this reason the plaintiffs claimed re-payment of the sum of $1,500 which was made on account of the purchase price as being money paid under an agreement in respect of which consideration had wholly failed. As regarded the rest of the claim it was made up of certain sums disbursed by plaintiffs for defendant at his request. The secretary of the company would give evidence about them.

Mr. C. A. L. Skinner gave evidence that the sums in the claim had been paid. The $1,000 advance to Mrs. Curtis was made as the result of a telegraphic communication to the firm from Mr. Blechynden from Korea while inspecting the mines with defendant, defendant asking that the money be advanced to his wife.

Judgment was entered for plaintiffs, with $200 costs, and court fees.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sales at all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

HAVE YOU GOODS TO SELL?
We carry on business 1,500 miles distant from Shanghai, and are situated in the Metropolis of a Province of 70,000,000 of people.
Manufacturers are pleased with our methods. Why not YOU?
Send us your catalogues, samples of your goods, and let us help you.
WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

KAHN Building Products
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.
OF THE UNITED STATES
REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS
Rib Bars from Stock:
⅜" ½" ¾" 1" in size
Equal in areas to areas of square bars. Used extensively everywhere; also in Shanghai.
Rolled from best material obtainable
AMERICAN TRADING CO., *Agents*, 53 Szechuen Rd., S'hai

Bush-Roses
Trees and
Shrubs
supplied by
The Shanghai Flora
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Gardens planned and laid out.
Estimates free.

THE REMINGTON JUNIOR
A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
The Ironclad Remington Guarantee
Given to each purchaser
Most Simple
Swift — Efficient
Minimum Size
Minimum Weight.

Sold in Handsome Leather Travelling Case
THE REMINGTON JUNIOR
MUSTARD & COMPANY.
Sole Agents for China
22 MUSEUM ROAD. PHONE 5491.

MUST FREE BELGIUM, SAYS MUENSTERBERG

For Germany To Settle There, He Asserts, Would Lead To The Next War

ENGLAND, TOO, MUST YIELD

Cannot Throttle Germans Commercially If The World Is To Have Peace

New York, October 18.—The hope United States would soon mediate between England and Germany and aid in the construction of a lasting world peace by bringing the two belligerents into cordial relationship was expressed yesterday morning by Professor Hugo Munsterberg in an address to the congregation of the Mount Morris Baptist Church on the subject of "Reconstruction After the War." The addres was the second in a series of Sunday morningtalks on "The New Internationalism," arranged by the church's class in applied Christianity.

"The nations of the world should remember," said Professor Munsterberg, "that it is all important that the state of peace after this war shall not contain the germs of future wars. If Germany were to settle in Belgium, for example, or if England were to attempt to throttle Germany commercially, we should have the beginning of the next war. In the establishment of peace care should be taken that no cause for jealousy or vengeance remains.

"Above all, Germany and England should be brought together. The hope that the United States will soon mediate between these nations is held by all of those who believe in peace.

"The establishment of a peace that will last is the greatest task of the immediate future. And the world wants such a peace. The masses of the people in every country now at war want such a peace. And as soon as the nations are brought together in good-will, as soon above all, as Germany and England are brought together in good-will, such a peace can be established.

"Nationalism is the faithful belief by the people of a nation in the eternal value of that nation's unique contribution to the world. This belief does not imply that other nations are worse, but that they are different.

"This nationalism is spreading over the world. Its ideals are in every country. The effect of the war has accentuated the emotions of individual idealism, but at the same time furthered the development of socialistic idealism. This socialistic idealism has taken hold of all of the nations of the globe. The people of each of them realize that national organisation is necessary, that the common unit, the nation, must be organised. This spirit will grow tremendously after the war, in every nation there will arise a new self-consciousness.

"But still stronger will grow the spirit of internationalism. Through the war, the nations have learned that they belong together, that no nation can be crushed.

"If this internationalism is to make a lasting organisation and a lasting peace, however, the nations must not forget the lessons of war. The first lesson is that there exist absoutely no safety appliances that will prevent war. Before the war it was said that the Socialists, or the financiers, or the women, would prevent war—but they did not.

"And the second lesson is, that no treaty can be held in all circumstances. The statistics show that every nation has broken treaties under the pressure of national necessity, and the United States Supreme Court has recognised the fact that treaties will not always stand.

"Also, the nations must remember that no nation so loves peace that it will not love war, and that there is no question which in some passionate moment, may not become a question of national honor. We must not forget that no group of nations is secure. To bring about peace we must bring all the nations together in good will, and make them understand each other."

SEND-OFF TO PILOTS

A hearty send-off was given yesterday morning to the local pilots who are going on service in Mesopotamia. Eleven in all they were and they left from the Customs Jetty at ten o'clock for the P. and O. s.s. Malta. China was called on by the Indian Government to supply fifteen men and one preceded yesterday's contingent, having gone from Canton on the Nyanza. Two others, Mr. R. C. Thompson, of Ewo, and Mr. H. H. Williams, of the Woosung-Hankow Association, are leaving soon, while the last man has not yet been selected. The eleven who left yesterday were:—

A. J. Anderson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

J. J. Blake, of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association.

J. Campbell, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

G. Chapman, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

J. C. Daily, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

F. C. Everett, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

D. A. King, formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

Peter Mackenzie, late of the s.s. Shinon.

D. McInnes, of the s.s. Tehshing.

J. W. Mennell, of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association.

R. M C. Wallace, of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association.

Sporting News

Revolver Club

The annual ladies revolver championship competition has been postponed until December. The monthly competition for the Experts medal will close Thursday of this week.

Billiards

Porter held his own against the Hongkong crack, Sgt. Pitt, in a game of 600 at the Shanghai Club on Sunday night, reaching his points nine ahead of his opponent. The best break of the evening—the only one over fifty—was a 53 by Porter. Pitt started very badly, as he did in all his big games here, but later closed up and was on level terms at 400. From that stage it was a dour struggle and the finish was a most exciting one. It was called at 592-588, Porter leading, and then both men had chances at the table. Porter failed after a four and Pitt broke down on a fine leave after getting up to 591. Porter then ran out with a couple of lucky shots.

The chief breaks were:—

Mr. Porter:—28, 23, 22, 31, 53, 31, 28 and 32.

Sergt. Pitt:—27, 20, 20, 21, 39, 21, 36, 35 and 39.

Golf

Championship Results

The games to decide the semi-finalists for the Shanghai Championship were played on Sunday at Kiangwan and resulted:—

A. Wragge beat J. C. Macdougall 9 and 7.

E. I. M. Barrett beat C. T. Beath 4 and 3.

G. F. Browne beat A. Gray 11 and 9.

R. A. Lawson beat T. S. Forrest 4 and 3.

November Monthly Cup

The result of the November monthly cup competition was as follows:—

A. W. Macphail	85	16	69
E. Brook	91	15	76
R. W. Johnston	94	18	76
E. H. Gordon	92	15	77
F. D. K. Farnan	95	18	77
W. A. H. Moule	86	8	78
C. W. Porter	84	4	80
A. N. Warrack	87	7	80
G. Hogg	98	18	80
J. C. Macdougall	84	3	81
W. W. Cox	85	4	81
Alan Wilson	87	6	81

Sixty-three cards were taken out.

Pin-Pool Tournament

All competitors in the Pin-Pool handicap are requested to be at the Astor House Billiard Room tonight. Owing to the large number of entries, the matches must take place within a limited period.

German Grip Strong As Austrians' Regard For Francis Joseph

London Doesn't Expect Split In Dual Monarchy; Long Indictment of Ruthlessness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 25.—The death of the old Emperor of Austria now passes almost unnoticed in the general storm, while, otherwise, it might have been an event of the first importance. At present, Germany holds such a grip of Austria that it is hardly possible that the disappearance of Francis Joseph will act as a dissolvent of "the ramshackle empire," now as firmly held together by German militarism as ever by long habit and consideration for the aged sovereign, especially as the new ruler is a young, untried man, with no particular abilities and is believed to be a faithful vassal of German views.

Little has changed on the western front, but the progress of the Germans in Rumania has been counteracted by the brilliant advance of the Allies in Macedonia and the recapture of Monastir by the restored Servian army. The actual situation in Rumania is still obscure, but the German army has penetrated by one of the northern passes well into Rumania itself, though, in the Dobrudja, it seems probable that the enemy are not making further headway.

Meanwhile, the German submarine and slave-raiding campaigns continue with unabated recklessness and fury. Their latest achievements are the destruction of two hospital-ships, sacred under every rule of war, but now, for the first time, subjected to systematic outrages. Thanks fortunately to discipline and a calm sea, only 40 lives were lost out of 1,160 on board the hospital-ship Britannic and none from the hospital-ship Braemar Castle, but for this no thanks are due to their destroyers, who now try to pretend that the first ship was used unlawfully as a transport, though actually her large staff consisted entirely of doctors and attendants on the 6,000 cots destined for the sick, who luckily were not yet on board, or a yet more appalling outrage on helpless lives would lie at the door of the Germans.

Germany's load of guilt is sufficiently heavy on land alone. Neutral countries have now received Cardinal Mercier's urgent and noble appeal for intervention on behalf of the civilian population of Belgium, now being more and more mercilessly drained away into slavery so that their forced labor may set free numbers of Germans to make up the waning supply of men for the German armies. From the district of Antwerp alone, 30,000 captives have been packed away into Germany in trains of open trucks, like cattle and a veritable reign of terror fills all that panic-stricken country.

Germany at first pretended that these necessary steps were taken to counteract the unemployment brought about by the British blockade, but, unfortunately, forgets the fact that the Allies are undertaking full charge of Belgian relief, besides suggesting three times to Germany the terms on which Belgium might be allowed to import raw materials for the sake of her manufactures. Germany, however, made no answer and now all pretence of philanthropy has been dropped and every able-bodied man is being relentlessly carried away, whether in work or out of it.

The civilised world has never yet seen so awful a violation of all the rights of humanity and such a violation of all the codes of civilisation. Acute feeling against Germany has been roused in America and the Pope also is taking a part in the protection of the helpless Belgian people.

News Brevities

Thanksgiving Eve tallies with the arrival of the Carlton Cafe's new orchestra, so a dinner-dance has been billed, admission to the ball-room, which looks very pretty under its new decorations, being by ticket only. There will be a continuous dancing competition from 9.30 p.m. to 12.30, with a prize for every dance. At 11.30 the Hawaiian orchestra will put on, as a special turn, the genuine Hawaiian Hula-Hula.

• • •

The French Tramway Co., as will be seen from an announcement appearing on page 12, draw the attention of the public to the danger of boarding or leaving a car whilst it is in motion. Several accidents have occurred, and children have been hurt. Parents are requested to caution their children, and also to warn servants in charge of their offspring.

• • •

The cold snap of yesterday had one good result at least—it cleared after-dinner traffic on the Maloo to such an extent that ricsha-riding was almost comfortable.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

The Shanghai American Athletic Club will hold a meeting at No. 19 Nanking Road at 5.15 Wednesday evening, when the constitution and bye-laws which have been drawn up by the Organization Committee will be presented. Extra accommodation has been provided at the meeting place. All interested are invited to attend. At the last meeting over thirty were present.

Obituary

Mrs. E. H. Murray

It was with the deepest regret that friends here heard yesterday of the death of Mrs. E. H. Murray, wife of the deputy United States Postal Agent in Shanghai. Mrs. Murray died at Crescent City, California, last Friday, the news being received yesterday by cable.

As was only to be expected, so popular a lady was bound to be uppermost in her friends' thoughts about Christmas time and the mails despatched to America last week contained many parcels addressed to her. Mrs. Murray had been ill for about a year and, her local doctors advising that she could be treated better in America, whilst the sea voyage and the change to home conditions might also be expected to benefit her considerably, she left some while ago.

Mrs. Murray had been staying with her mother and sister at Crescent City, where her late father was the Postmaster for twenty-three years.

ITALIAN FETE

A committee of Italian ladies, under the presidency of Mme. de Rossi, has been elected in connection with the Italian Fete and Cafe Concert, to be held at the Astor House on December 12 and 13. This committee is as follows:—Mmes. Amidani, Bedoni, Carisio, Clerici, Cnegno, E. and M. Denegri, Musso, Ros, Toledano, Varalda.

The following ladies have kindly agreed to act as honorary patronesses:—Lady de Sausmarez, Mmes. H. Phillips, J. R. d'Oliveira, Grosse, de la Prade, and Baroness Fujimura.

Admission tickets are obtainable from all the above ladies. All money intended for the Fete should be sent to Mrs. Varalda, hon. sec. and treasurer, at 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

DEFEND YOURSELF

against the ills of Constipation by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives which assure daily regularity, cure biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 60 cents the phial, post free.

When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

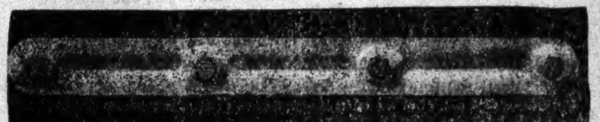
LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR ROOF?

If you are, don't read any further. If you think there is room for improvement, let us talk to you about ELASTIKOTE SMOOTH SURFACE ROOFING. Its Base is pure, coarse LONG FIBRE WOOL, which is felted and then thoroughly impregnated with LAKE TRINIDAD ASPHALT.

Each Roll of Elastikote Smooth Surface Roofing contains 216 square feet—and is furnished with our NEW FOOL-PROOF FASTNER, and sufficient nails to apply. (See illustration below)



DON'T use cement on the laps. This fastner exerts a continuous pressure along the lap WHICH MAKES IT LEAK-PROOF FOR THE LIFE OF THE ROOF. We wish to impress on you the fact, in passing, that ELASTIKOTE SMOOTH SURFACE ROOFING will wear longer, give more atisfaction, than any other similar Roofing now in China.

For prices, samples and further information, telephone or write

CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY,

'Phone 1971

1A Jinkee Road, Shanghai,

Sole Agents in China

for

Tropical Paint & Oil Co.,

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

Begs to announce the opening of its New Branch Store at

31 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

A cordial invitation is extended to patrons to visit the establishment.

"Mikimoto Culture Pearls"
Diamonds—Oriental—Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
Jewelry.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

TOKIO—OSAKA—LONDON.

Mining Equipment

MINE CARS
ROCK DRILLS
EXPLOSIVES
HAMMER DRILLS
ROCK CRUSHERS
HOISTING ENGINES
AIR COMPRESSORS
COAL MINING MACHINERY
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
DIAMOND CORE DRILLS FOR PROSPECTING

AMCO

We shall be pleased to furnish estimates covering your requirements for any class of equipment necessary for the economical operation of coal or metal mines, according to the best methods of modern mining practice.

We have experienced engineers in charge of this department who will always be pleased to call on you and furnish any information you may require.

Address inquiries to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

MINING MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

4-5, Yuen Ming Yuen Road

CABLE ADDRESS "DANICA" TELEPHONE 778 Private exchange

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Hercules Powder Co. Powder & Mining Machinery Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co. Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.
And Others

THE BUTTER EMPORIUM.

Visit our Store, see the various kinds of Butter we sell, and you'll be convinced that this is the right place to go for your Butter needs.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store,

768 Broadway: Phone 1899.

Branch: 12 Nanking Road.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

American-made Mince Pies

By an American Baker

at

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road.

Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by *The Insurance Press* of New York show that ***one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected:*** but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

Call on the agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada TODAY. A solid company that will invest your money under laws that protect the policy holder absolutely.

BARNES MOSS, Agency Manager.

22 Kiangse Road.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office................World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office................10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokio Bureau......Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$23.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Rough weather on the China Sea to the south of the Paracels. Gale from N.-W. to N.-E. along all our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 28, 1916.

Mixed Pickles in Peking

The following two items from the Peking Gazette of last Friday throw much light on the behind-the-scenes political situation in Peking:

Sensational disclosures are being made by newspapers opposed to the continuance of the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet. It must be mentioned that on the day of the issue of the mandate dismissing Mr. Sun Hung-yi, a number of persons, who called themselves representatives of the "Six Political Parties", interviewed the President and pressed for the immediate dismissal of the Minister of Interior. It now appears that the whole affair was skilfully arranged to produce the desired psychological effect. In the forenoon, it is said, Mr. Tang Hua-lung, Speaker of the House of Representatives and leader of the Chin Pu Tang, which is shoulder deep with the Kuo Wu Yuan clique, was in the President's Office doing his little part of the game. His agents, the "Representatives of the Six Political Parties" followed him in the afternoon. By that time the President had already been won over by Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, through the medium of General Wang Shih-chen, regarding the necessity of dismissing Mr. Sun. The arrival of the delegation of the "Six Political Parties" successfully brought the matter to a decision. The President is said to have telephoned immediately afterwards to the Kuo Wu Yuan for the mandate.

Mr. Tang Hua-lung, if it was he who engineered the scheme to put out Mr. Sun, did it successfully, though it was done at the cost of the standing of many of the so-called representatives. For some of the "Six Political Parties" really knew nothing about the delegation to the President's Office. It now appears that they would have prevented it, had they known about it. On the day after the dismissal of Mr. Sun Hung-yi, these parties, having learned what some of their members had done in their name, held a meeting to discuss the matter. The guilty members were, of course, bombarded with embarrassing questions. Mr. Peng Yun-yi of the Yi Yu She, the most powerful political party in the opposition, had the worst of it. He was denounced as a traitor to the party, and a proposal was made to erase his name from the party register. Both the Cheng Shueh Hui and the Yi Yu She—two other of the parties—have advertised in the press denying having appointed representatives to interview the President and asserting that those who went in their name did so without authority. Mr. Chen, a member of the Tao Lun Hui (Ping She) has indignantly written to his party stating that in view of the "shameless conduct" of some of the members of the party, he decides to sever all connection with it.

In order to inform the President of the fraud which had been perpetrated by the bogus representatives in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Sun Hung-yi, a counter-delegation, consisting of scores of leaders of the various parties except those directly connected with the Kuo Wu Yuan clique, called on the President on Wednesday. The following parties were represented:—Ping She, Su Yuan, Tao Lun Hui and Yi Yu She. The representatives informed the President, after asking him if the reports appearing in the newspapers about the interview he granted to the bogus representatives were correct, that their parties never authorised such a delegation. They not only disclaimed all responsibility for demanding the maintenance of the Tuan Cabinet but advised the President that it would be well for the country if Tuan Chi-jui were removed and another person made Premier. A vernacular contemporary publishes the following version of the interview.

President—The precedent of dismissing a Cabinet Minister has been made with great reluctance.

A representative—Will the President follow the precedent in future, if necessity should rise for such an action?

President—I shall dismiss any member of the Cabinet who fails to do his duties.

A representative—In this case, I would propose the dismissal of Premier Tuan in order that the present delicate situation may be solved.

President—I know it is impossible for Premier Tuan to continue in his office. I have, therefore, asked General Wang Shih-chen to suggest to him to resign. He has not done so and I shall have to wait some days before exercising my power of dismissal.

While it is true that a delegation called on the President to explain the false pretence of the so-called representatives of the "Six Political Parties," we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the conversation quoted above.

Hsu Shih-ying To Go

Momentary calm is expected, now that Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, and General Hsu Shu-cheng, Secretary of the Kuo Wu Yuan, are no longer connected with the Kuo Wu Yuan. However, one more change is considered necessary before the Cabinet can be expected to work smoothly. The view is that Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, must also be removed. There are two reasons for this: 1. Hsu Shih-ying, as far as his handling of the Ministry is concerned, has been as much a failure as Mr. Sun Hung-yi, especially in connection with the appointment of inexperienced men to important technical posts. 2. Hsu Shih-ying is generally considered as being equally responsible for the many actions of the Premier, which have been objects of unfavorable criticism. With the likelihood of the dismissal or resignation of Hsu Shih-ying comes the news that Mr Wang Ta-hsieh is now on the trail of the portfolio of Interior, in the event of Jen Ko-chen, who has been nominated for the post, failing to secure Parliamentary confirmation. During the last few days Mr. Wang has been exceedingly active as one of the "mediators," among whom are Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, and Chang Kuo-kan, who has realised his expectation. The conclusion of the American loan is believed to have strengthened the position of Dr. Chen Chin-tao, while the positions of both Chang Yueh-tsen and Ku Chung-shiu, Ministers of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce respectively, are believed to be quite firm. There will, according to Kuo Wu Yuan reports, be no other changes in the Cabinet in the near future outside of that of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying.

Hsu Shu-cheng, the former Chief Secretary, promptly vacated his office on Wednesday. Mr Chang Kuo-kan has formally assumed office as his successor. In this connection a story told by a member of the President's office is worth telling. When Hsu Shu-cheng, Chief Secretary of the Kuo Wu Yuan, presented the mandate, authorising his own resignation, to the President for seal, the President made the following sarcastic remark: "Well, Mr. Hsu, I am afraid this is a bit unfair to you. I am sorry that you have to bear the brunt, as the Premier once made it clear that he would be entirely responsible for anything done or said by the Kuo Wu Yuan." Hsu said nothing or rather mumbled something inaudible to others. Dragging his leather valise under his arm, he went away as sullenly as he came.

What The Christian Missions Are Doing In Shanghai

Short Statements By Leading Workers

The following papers which were read at a recent meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association contain much valuable information concerning the work of local missions. The first installment in the series appeared in Sunday's China Press. Records show that there are more than four hundred Protestant missionaries living in Shanhai. Many of these have no official connection with the local Church but are engaged in business, editorial and other duties in connection with the whole of China. These papers do not deal with this general work but only with what missions are doing locally in Shanghai. The story begins with the year 1843 the year after Shanghai was opened as a port, when Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Lockhart representing the London Mission landed here and began their work in the native city. That they were not welcome guests was shown by the fact that the tracts which they distributed were burned in public but in recent years the attitude of hostility has been turned into friendliness as is shown by the progress indicated in these papers:

Methodist Missions

By Dr. J. B. Fearn

The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) began its Mission work in China in 1848, sixty-eight years ago, by sending out Dr. Chas. Taylor and the Rev. B. Jenkins. They landed in Hongkong where Mr. Jenkins had to remain for a year with his sick wife, but Dr. Taylor and his wife came on to Shanghai, arriving the 20th of September, 1848. During the first thirty-eight years of the Mission's existance there was much change in the personnel on account of sickness and death. In 1878 the women of the home church sent out their first representative, Miss Lochie Rankin, who is still doing full service in Huchow.

Of those who have rested from their labors, Drs. J. W. Lambuth, Young J. Allen and Miss Laura Haygood were best known for their work in Shanghai.

From the first the three usual forms of work were carried on by our Mission—Evangelistic, Educational and Medical. In recent years the medical has been given up. In translating and other literary work our men and women have made and are making large contributions. Dr. Young J. Allen was the pioneer in such work for this section of China, which work is at present being ably carried on.

Dr. J. W. Lambuth was the pioneer in Evangelistic effort and the large plans he set in motion eventuated in two large centers and a number of smaller sub-centers. These two strong self-supporting church organisations with their chapels, etc., one in Hankow Road, the other in Quinsan Road, are splendid examples of the effort of faithful missionaries and earnest Chinese converts. They now have a combined membership in full members and probationers of more than 2,000, and an enrollment of more than 3,000 in the Sunday schools. The organisations in Shanghai are under the direction of the Chinese assisted by the missionaries. Both congregations have outgrown their present places of worship and new buildings for one will be erected soon (the $30,000 being already in hand) and the other within the next year. In both enterprises large contributions have been made by the Chinese membership.

Miss Laura Haygood began and extended plans for our Mission for the education of women. The McTyeire School, the premier school of the Republic for girls, was under her guidance from its inception to the time when it had reached full strength. The constant problem of this school has been to find accommodation for the girls who wished to enter. This has been somewhat relieved this year by the purchase of a new plant in the residential section of the city where the higher classes can be taken care of and thus somewhat relieve the congestion of the old plant in Thibet Road.

The old Anglo-Chinese College for boys on Quinsan Road was moved to Soochow several years ago where the higher work was united with our school there. A Middle school is still conducted in the old premises where more than 125 young boys are accommodated. In September, 1915, our Mission "had the honor of opening the first Law School in China under foreign auspices." The Dean of this school is ably assisted by the members of the local American bar, who give their services to this work.

In 1902, the Methodist Episcopal Church joined us in the establishment of the Methodist Publishing House. A union church paper (Chinese) was also established to serve the Methodists throughout the Republic.

All branches of the work unite their efforts for the up-building of the Kingdom of God. The boys and girls in the schools do splendid service along with the pastors; the translators and publishers contribute their parts to make Methodism a power for God in this great city. We with you have the one sole purpose—bringing this city to a knowledge of our God and our Master.

American Presbyterian Mission (North)

By Miss Emma Silver

This Mission has been working in Shanghai since 1850. Including six missionaries connected with the Press, there are in all eighteen members of the station. In the limited time at our disposal we shall have to omit the well-known work of the Press.

This is the only Protestant mission working in a large section of the native city, a large part of the field lying east and south of the Old Walled City, and between it and the river. The population is estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 people of all classes.

Just outside the former site of the South Gate are situated the three schools maintained by the Mission. The Mary Farnham Girls' School carries pupils through the grammar grades. It is in the charge of Miss M. D. Morton and Miss M. E. Cogdal, the latter having been working in it about twenty-seven years. It was founded by Dr. and Mrs. Farnham in the 60's. The Lowrie High School (now called Lowrie Institute) was begun about the same time. Many of the business men of the city were educated here. The school has recently established new commercial and technical courses and a self-help department for boys of modest means. Rev. J. A. Silsby has been for twenty-two years the principal of this school. Mr. R. P. Montgomery is now in charge. The Newberry Bible School for women and girls who are past school age, both literate and illiterate, gives courses in the three R's, Bible, music, etc., and is in charge of Miss Silver.

An institutional work was begun near the former site of the Great East Gate over a year ago, in charge of Mr. McKee, and has made gratifying progress. It is called the Nantao Christian Institute. A night school, reading-room, athletic clubs, woman's social service club, etc., are functioning there.

The workers in the country across the river, Mr. Partch and Miss Hille, make headquarters at the South Gate, and all the work there aims to reach out and influence the Pootung District.

Seventh Day Baptists

By Miss K. Abbey

Sixty-nine years ago Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. and Mrs. Warders opened work in Shanghai. The church was organised in 1850. From 1863 to 1880 no foreigners were in the mission. A few of the natives remained faithful, others either grew cold or moved away.

In 1880 Dr. and Mrs. Davis came to China. They, together with co-workers opened schools for boys and girls.

There are at present thirty-five students in the boys' school, forty-one in the girls' and eighty-five in the three day schools.

There are ninety-eight church members and forty probationers. Most of these became members through the influences of the schools, although during the time when medical work was carried on (1885-1895) many were reached in that way.

The emphasis this year is being put on "personal work." There are "personal workers" groups in both schools. The executive committee of the church are taking up the responsibility of church affairs. One man and two women evangelists devote their whole time to church work. Mr. Davis is at present pastor but it is hoped that in the near future a Chinese pastor will be ready to take up the work.

Woman's Union Society

By Miss K. Abbey

In 1880 the property of Mrs. Eliza Bridgman passed into the hands of the Woman's Union Missionary Society. In 1882 the girls' school was opened.

Medical work:—In 1883 Dr. Reifsnyder opened the first dispensary in the native city. The hospital buildings now accommodate 100 patients in the wards. There are three doctors and one foreign nurse, twenty Chinese nurses and assistants. During September the average number of patients was 3,000 and 119 patients were visited in their homes

Patients come from the country villages, also Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking and Ningpo as well as from the city. They represent all classes from the slave children to women in wealthy homes.

They also belong to many religions. During this last year in the wards, there were ninty-five protestants, twenty-seven Roman Catholics, seventeen Mohammedans and 576 Idolators.

Evanglistic: Bible women preach in the waiting-room during clinic hours and do personal work among the ward patients. When they show special interest they follow them up at their homes.

There is a training school for Bible women, where fifteen can be accommodated. The course is a four year one. Women are trained for Evangelistic work in the hospital, in the homes (city and country) and in the Sunday Schools. There are 200 church members.

Educational: There are 140 students in the girls' school (65 of whom are boarders). The special aim is to train primary teachers and intelligent Christian mothers.

There is a primary department of four years, an intermediate of three and normal high school of three. The primary department serves as a place for experimentation and observation. In the normal department the students study thoroughly the subjects they are to teach as well as studies which broaden their knowledge of life.

Students have opportunities for personal work and leadership in the Y. W. C. A. and the Sunday School classes.

The school paper aims to keep alive the interest of the ex-students in the school and church.

Shanghai Y.M.C.A.

By C. L. Boynton

The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai with a membership of 2,761, is the largest city Young Men's Christian Association in the Far East. It has the largest Boys' Y. M. C. A. in the world housed in a modern building which was recently dedicated.

The Association is self-supporting. Its current expenses are met from funds given by the members and friends in this city. It is self-governing, its Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Chinese business and professional men. Its annual budget amounts to nearly $100,000. The two buildings now occupied and owned by the Association are equipped with all the modern appliances that are used in similar institutions throughout the world.

The staff at present consists of eighteen secretaries, nineteen secretaries-in-training and fifty-five teachers. The Shanghai Association is a training center where men are brought from different cities in China to be trained in the duties of the secretaryship. Nearly forty of the secretaries now serving in various Associations in China have been trained in the Shanghai Association. At present there is a class of eight studying to become physical directors.

The Department of Physical Education is under the direction of two graduate physical directors. Two gymnasiums, two suites of bath rooms, a business men's section and a swimming pool 20 x 60, white-tiled, supplied with filtered water which is heated in the winter, make up an equipment which is very largely used by boys and men of the membership.

The Shanghai Association has 1,091 students in day and evening classes, making up the largest single educational institution in China. The evening classes prepare young men for business careers, the day classes are largely patronised by the sons of gentry, merchants and officials. In addition to the above the Association has nearly 100 students in social service classes including the training of the boys in the Municipal Reformatory, and a school for apprentices who are unable to pay tuition.

The Association maintains a Student Bureau which last year assisted more than two hundred students who touched at Shanghai en route for study in higher educational institutions in Japan, Europe and America.

The Association has an employment department which secures positions for Chinese young men and in this way assists employers to find suitable men for business positions.

The Association emphasises the importance of religious education. In addition to religious meetings which average over 900 in attendance each week, there are more than 1,208 students enrolled and attending weekly ninety-four Bible classes where the main truths of Christianity are taught. From these classes a number enter the local Churches each year as members. The Association seeks to co-operate in every way with the local churches in their work for young men.

(To be Continued in Tomorrow's China Press)

The Real Rumania

And Its Leaders

By Hamilton Fyfe
(Daily Mail)

Rumania today has only two prominent public men. One is Mr. Bratiano, the Premier. Everyone who reads the newspapers in Europe or Amerca knows his name. Excitable people call him "the cleverest statesman in Europe." He is known also as "the Rumanian Sphinx."

The other Rumanian public man who stands out from the ruck is Mr. Take Jonesco. Abroad the readers of newspapers know more about him than they do about Mr. Bratiano. He has been much in London and Paris. He has done a great deal to interest the world in Rumanian affairs and the affairs of the Balkans generally. He led the party in Rumania which was openly for the Allies. He has made his reputation by eloquent talking Mr. Bratiano became famous through holding his tongue.

There never were two men more unlike. You cannot be in Mr. Take Jonesco's company for half an hour without learning his opinion upon a dozen matters of varied interest. Reading, Bacon said, makes a full man, and conference a ready man. Mr. Jonesco is both ready and full. He has a vast store of knowledge—knowledge of men and things. Only let him see that you share his interests and he puts his mind at your disposal. He is what Tennyson called James Anthony Froude once, "a jolly, vivid man." He enjoys life.

What are Mr. Bratiano's opinions, what his special knowledge, what his attitude towards the universe, not even his friends can tell you. They know that he talks very little; that he is learning to play golf; that he wraps himself round with a veil of impenetrable mystery; that he says he never reads newspapers and does not want to know what they say.

In their manner of dealing with newspapers comes out the difference between these two Rumanian public men. Mr. Jonesco—but why do I write his name so? Only because it is usually written that way out of Rumania. The Rumanian spelling is Jonescu, and I suppose that the "scu," which is found also in a great many other Rumanian names—for example, Filipescu, Anghelescu, Constantinescu, and so on—is the same as the Russian and Polish "ski," meaning "son of"—the son of John, Philip, Angelo, Constantine. However, since he is known as Jonesco so widely, I will continue to write his name thus. What I was about to say of him was that he appreciates justly the value and usefulness of the Press.

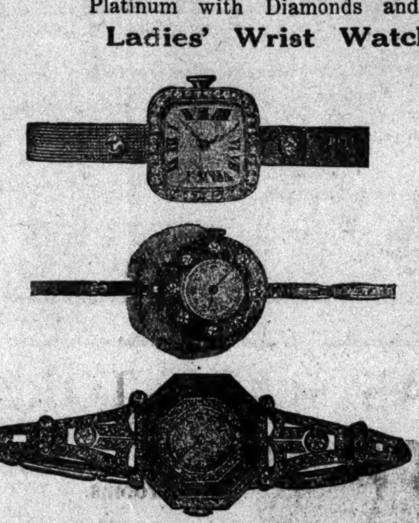
Here is an incident which illustrates what I mean. When he went to Athens in the autumn of 1913 to lend his aid towards making peace in the Balkans after the second Balkan War, he arrived in the middle of the day. He had much to do, of course; many people to see; a great deal to occupy his mind. Yet between five and seven o'clock, although he had to be at a State dinner-party at eight and to make a speech requiring very careful thought, he received and talked to eleven journalists. Not all altogether, but each one separately. The result was that next morning all the newspapers spoke of his mediation in a favorable and hopeful tone. "It helped me a lot, you know," he says himself. "It gave my effort a good start."

Believer in Publicity

He follows the same plan now. Every morning he receives journalists

(Continued on Page 7)

PAUL DETISHEIMS
Platinum with Diamonds and Gold
Ladies' Wrist Watches.



Sole Agents:
Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
Shanghai.

"The BALDWIN is the Stradivarius of the few really great Pianos of the world."—De Pachmann

The Best American Piano
BALDWIN - HAMILTON

Specially made for this climate and fully GUARANTEED for five years.

Price only **$585** nett cash, or easy terms can be arranged to suit your convenience.

Special tuning arrangement
SOLE AGENTS
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

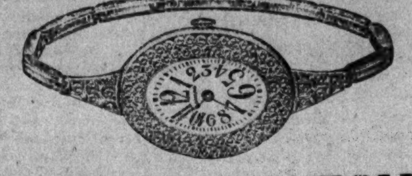
THOS. COOK AND SON
(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).
Homeward Passenger Season—1917.
Local allotments now available all routes.
Early application suggested.
For full details of sailings, railway timings and fares, apply to
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.



WRISTLET WATCHES

Expanding and Leather
Gold and Silver

Stocked in all Grades

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"The Swiss House."

1 Nanking Road. Telephone 18

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a "Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - - —Snow White
Surface- - - —Brilliant and Mirror-like
Consistency —Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliance

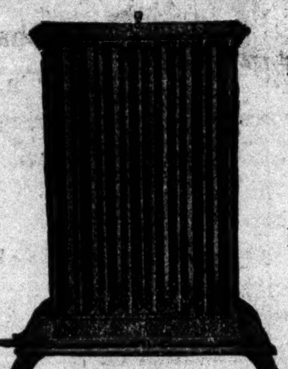
Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from :—

WHC Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

GAS RADIATORS



FOR
Bathrooms,
Halls,
Landings.

Dining Rooms,
Drawing Rooms,
Offices.

HIRE: 50 cents per month.

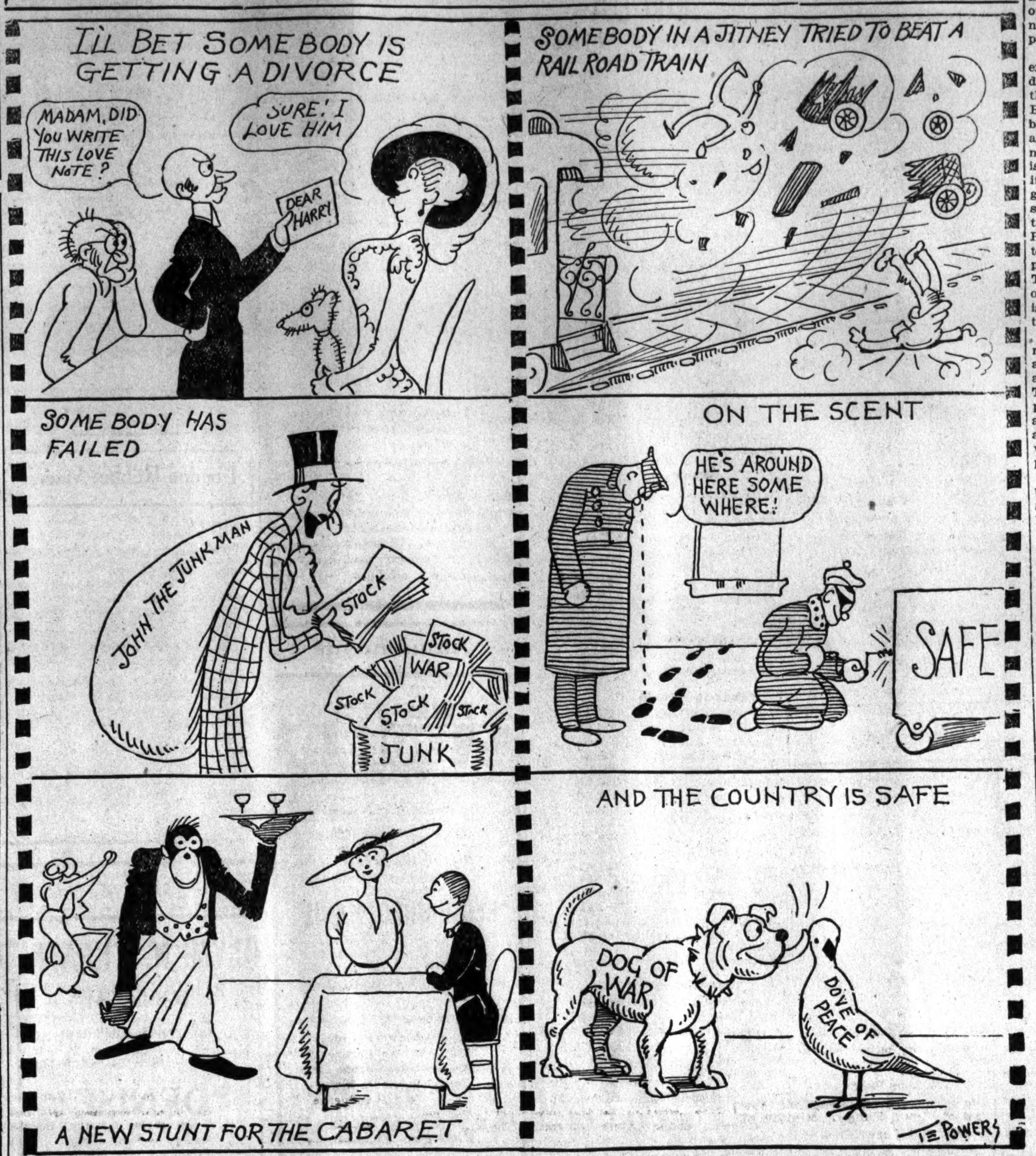
Small charge for removal

SHANGHAI GAS CO.

Showroom, 29 Nanking Road
Offices, 5 Thibet Road.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.
Write for prices and particulars.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

I Haven't Read the Papers, But--- By Tom Powers



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Have You Met Him?—The Man Who Never Gets A Square Deal?

By Ann Lisle

Wilfred stood tenth in his class when he graduated from law school. He was sure he should have been first or second—but the faculty was so prejudiced, it played favorites. North, who was valedictorian, was the son of the dean of a Western law school, and Jones, who carried off the salutatory honors, was related to the president of an Eastern college.

All the other men who stood ahead of Wilfred had important family connections or were attentive to the daughters of the governing board or had played football with the sons of some of the faculty's members. It was perfectly clear to Wilfred that only his incontestable merit got him his tenth place.

Five years after he came out of law school, Wilfred was still clerking in the office where he had secured a position after graduation, and his name was not on the door nor yet on the letterheads of the firm. Four youths who had followed him into the office had preceded him into glass letters on the door and engraved ones on the notepaper. That was favoritism—pure and simple.

Nobody appreciated Wilfred—nobody but Wilfred. And he felt compelled to make up for the narrow-mindedness of the rest of the world. He did a good job at that, too—better at that than at anything else.

Wilfred met any number of nice girls, but they never asked him to call. How could they—he was so handicapped by commonplace parents and rather common brothers and sisters?

Another Handicap

When Wilfred's sister Peggy married young Lyons—quite the swell of the town—Wilfred should have been best man. But, then, he never got a square deal. Young Lyons had his college chum as best man and dispensed with ushers. It was just Wilfred's luck that his sister should marry a snob with whom he could not get along.

Wilfred was not one to bear grudges, however, and he went up to see Peggy very faithfully and smoked Lyons' cigars with a critical air and told Peggy just exactly how she ought to prevent her husband's family from lording it all over hers. He told Lyons how to run his business, too, and what an old rattletrap his car was, and how silly he and Peggy had been to take a little house in the suburbs when they could have secured a big apartment on Main street for the same money.

Lyons was a pigheaded idiot, however—it was just Wilfred's luck that Peggy should have married such a man—and he wouldn't listen to Wilfred's advice.

Wilfred's younger brother insisted on going into the automobile business—and then took to selling trucks. That was just like the crooked deal fate would hand to Wilfred. If his brother had been selling stunning cars and Wilfred had been able to take his prospective clients off on trips over the week-ends, and their sisters for moonlight rides it might have done a bit of good. But trucks! Wasn't it just Wilfred's luck that his brother should go into such a useless business?

And little Mollie would go into an office as a stenographer. Of course that queered Wilfred entirely—with a sister taking dictation from the head of a rival firm; what hope was there now that Wilfred would ever be made a member of his own firm?

That was the kind of a jolt Fate was always handing Wilfred. So of course he never got anywhere. He couldn't arrive—because he never had a fair chance to start.

Have you met Wilfred?

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-Polishing. No Brushes required.

Also in BROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.

Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Mud can be washed off and polish remains. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., 2, Lorrimore St., London, S.E., Eng

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

When you use "Eagle Brand" Milk, either as a pure food for your baby or a rich milk for cooking, you know that you are getting

RICH, SAFE MILK

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

The Real Rumania

(Continued from Page 6)

from half-past eight to nine, every afternoon between five and seven. He has a newspaper of his own and writes in it a great deal, in addition to inspiring articles in many others. He is a believer in publicity. He understands the psychology of politics, and by politics I do not mean party politics, but the management of the affairs of a State. Therefore he does all he can to sustain opinion at a healthy, moderate level. Meanwhile Mr. Bratiano, like Brer Rabbit, "keeps on lying low and saying nuffin," shunning journalists as he would shun a pestilence.

There is, I am bound to admit, more excuse in Rumania for Mr. Bratiano's disdainful opinion of newspapers than there would be elsewhere. Here in Bukharest dark-skinned little boys with brilliant gipsy eyes shout fresh editions all day long. They begin at six in the morning. One of the Latin characteristics which separate Rumania from its Slav neighbors is the habit of getting up early. After six, if you are staying anywhere near the center of a town, it is impossible to sleep, for when Rumanians are awake they take care to let you know it. All day the newspaper sellers keep up their discord. They have a large choice of wares to offer. Quantity there is, but quality is absent. Very soon one ceases to take any interest in buying them.

Bukharest has, I suppose, more newspapers per head of population than any other town in the world, but they are very poorly supplied with news. They exist in ordinary times for the purpose of carrying on violent political and often personal quarrels. They allow themselves the licence of speech which recalls Dickens's ill-natured parody of the American Press.

Bukharest is not really representative of Rumania any more than Petrograd is of Russia. It is an overgrown village. Its main street, the Callea Victoria, is little more than a lane, narrow, winding, uninspired; a lane that is lined with expensive shops and expensive hotels; a lane that interests, and here and there charms by its unexpected quaint irregularity. But always a lane, with none of the characteristics of a chief thoroughfare. For the most part the town is a tangle of lanes, a labyrinth without plan, a village which has transformed itself into a capital in a fit of absence of mind.

No Division of Aim

There are some new broad boulevards, but these are not the central arteries of traffic. The only street which is used for the walking up and down which is so strong a feature of life in Bukharest is the Callea Victoria.

Certainly the rich villagers of Bukharest live in fine houses, many of them finer than the royal palace itself. White are they all, and Southern in appearance, rather like the villas on the outskirts of Nice. They lend the place a pleasant air of dignified ease. Each has its garden. In every street the eye is gladdened by green trees, with freqeunt peeps at smooth lawns, flowers, and fountains.

Palatial are the public as well as the private buildings. Almost all Government offices are handsome and imposing both without and within, telling their tale of the riches yielded by the soil of this small country in grain and petroleum. Yet you are reminded of a village again when you see white oxen laboring past their elaborate facades drawing peasant carts.

Bukharest is artificial. To find the real Rumania you must go into the fields—the cornfields and oilfields. Often the politicians have forgotten this. But now they know, those who are directing the policy of the little State, that they have the people behind them. Not a peasant family but thrills to the thought of grouping all the Transylvanian Rumanians under one flag with the Rumanians of Rumania. It is a national ideal which has waited long for fulfilment. Now that its realisation is in sight the whole nation is united. Mr. Bratiano and Mr. Take Jonesco are working, each after his own fashion, for the same end.

One can still hear the Jonesco partisans make fun of Mr. Bratiano for his studied aloofness. "Born in the purple," they say, "son of a famous Prime Minister, easy in circumstances, imperious in character, he had only to stretch out his hand and take the sceptre of perpetual power. How can he be expected to descend into the arena with ordinary men?" One can still find references to Mr. Jonesco as "the political tourist," fonder of other countries than his own. But this is merely the backwash of long-established habit. In truth there is no division of aim. Each in his way, these two leaders of Rumanian opinion contribute to the desired end. The one keeps silence; the other talks. Both are needed. Both are serving their country's cause.

IF IN DOUBT CONSULT

ZELLDO

America's Greatest Clairvoyant and Mental Marvel.

Zelldo has astonished the world by his wonderful gifts of telling the Past, Present and Future, which are like an open book to him. If sick, or worried, or in bad luck, consult Zelldo, and he will help you.

Room 25: Palace Hotel Annexe,
2 Bubbling Well Road.

Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. every day.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

9765

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, November 17.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Piculs	Week Friday 17th Nov. Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected { Summer Hair	73.00	3,864
Cowhides, Best selected { Winter Hair	63.50	
,, Seconds	25.25	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	20.75	213
,, ,, 2 10-60 ,,		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 60% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	155.00	49,470
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	—	2,747
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	15.75	934
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	13 00	
Animal Tallow	18.00	1,132
Gallnuts, Usual shape	22.00	849
,, Plum ,,	25.00	
Cotton Lihoo	20.30	28,996
,, Shansi	25.10	
Black Bristles, Riflings 2¼" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" / 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 / 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" / 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%	—	185
Sesamum Seed, White / ,, ,, Yellow / ,, ,, Red / ,, ,, Black	5.20	1,692
Yellow Beans	2.80	45,702
*Broad Beans	1.86	
Sesamum Seed Oil	11.50	341
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	255
,, (shelled)	4 40	12,020
Groundnut Oil	—	20
Wood Oil	11.20	8,202
Tea Oil	12.50	22
Bean Oil	10.15	1,961
Rape Oil	—	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 27, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 82¾ = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.3 = $1.67

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.1375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1812
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5¼—Tls.	5.81
Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	8.04
Peking Bar ... Tls.	306
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35 3/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. ... $	476 7/16
Consols ... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5¼
London	Demand	3-5 5/16
India	T.T.	255
Paris	T.T.	478
Paris	Demand	478½
New York	T.T.	81⅞
New York	Demand	82
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	62⅜
Batavia	T.T.	198½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6 9/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6 11/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.70
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	4.37
,, ,, 1 = Marks	†3.98
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.64
,, ,, 1 = Rupees	2.63
,, ,, 1 = Rouble	2.72
,, ,, 1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, November 27, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1902-1903 Tls. 97.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Bukits Tls. 5.00
Chemors Tls. 1.70
Consolidated Tls. 3.25
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, November 27, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chemors Tls. 1.65 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.25 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Rubber Notes

(From "The World's Rubber Position" for September)

The average price of plantation rubber for the year 1914 was 2s. 3½d., for the year 1915 2s. 6d. and for 8 months of the year 1916 2s. 11¾d.

The world's production in tons for the years
1914 was 120,380
1915 ,, 158,702
1916 ,, 202,000 (estimated)

The area under plantation for 1913, 1914, and 1915 (estimated) is as follows:—
1,224,000 acres
1,327,000 acres
1,377,000 acres

For the period from June, 1914 to May, 1915 the United States imported 72,627 tons of crude rubber of which it exported 2,818 and retained for domestic consumption 69,809 tons.

For the period from June, 1915 to May, 1916 the United States imported 114,405 tons of crude rubber of which it exported 2,013 and retained for domestic consumption 112,392 tons.

The United Kingdom retained for domestic consumption the following quantities of raw rubber in tons:—
1913 25,276
1914 18,549
1915 15,072
and 8 months of 1916 14,484

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—
" A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded, "
to
Head Office.
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$700 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 3¾ B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 Sa.
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161
Hongkong Fire	$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. } Indo-China Def. }	Tls. 128
"Shell"	106s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 24 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons.	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1
Raub	$2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$132½ S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16¼
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$132 B.
Green Island	$10.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 23.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½ S.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$98.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6.85 B.
Weeks	$18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 2¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90
Dominion	Tls. 14¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 12.55
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.65 B.
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 27
Ulobri	Tls. 1½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 84
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for November 26 was 109 tons."

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly report:—

White Silk.—Business has been confined to America. The market is firm for all descriptions.

Tsatlee New Style.—Blue Monster and Race Horse, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 770 av. Flying Eagle and Horse, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 762½ av. Blue Elephant, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 730 av. Gold Buffalo Ex. 1, Tls. 730 av. Red Peacock Ex. 1, Tls. 725 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—The enquiry reported in our last resulted in purchases of best grades at Tls. 405 av. for stock followed by Tls. 440 av. for delivery. Market firm.

Export From Shanghai,
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures

All bales are picul bales.

Season 1914-1915
White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 catty
To America in picul bales bales

	White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
1916-1917			
From 1st June to date,	10,323	9,141	19,464
Against corresponding period 1915-1916	13,713	8,923	22,636
*1914-1915	5,995	7,321	13,316

	1916, 1917 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	6,500
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	9,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	5,700
	21,700
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	1,500
Yellow Silk	2,000
Visible Supply for season to date	25,200
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	200

London Rubber Market

Reuter'e Service

London, November 25.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 9d. paid.

January to June: 2s. 9½d. Sellers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 24:—

Spot: 2s. 9d. paid.

January to June: 2s. 9¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier after being flat.

Shipping Bulletins

Shrouded in mystery is the presumed suicide of T. Ohzura, a Japanese first class passenger on the Indo-China steamer Loongsang, who disappeared at sea on the steamer's last voyage to Manila from Hongkong. Captain G. F. Matthews, master of the Loongsang, reported the mysterious disappearance of the Japanese passenger to the Customs authorities and to the British Consulate at Manila, turning over the personal effects of the missing man to the latter for disposition according to British laws. According to information given on the passenger list Ohzura was 45 years old and a teacher by profession. He had lived in Manila for a number of years. He boarded the Loongsang at Hongkong and was assigned to a private stateroom. After dinner he took a short walk on deck, after which he returned to his cabin. That was the last seen of him. There was nothing in his movements to indicate that he was laboring under a mental depression or that he was contemplating suicide. After his failure to appear the following morning for breakfast, the steward reported his disappearance to Captain Matthews, who, assisted by his officers, instituted a search for the missing passenger. After searching every nook and corner of the vessel, the name of the missing man was entered on the logbook as having disappeared at sea.

* * *

The s.s. Takaosan Maru, which was recently announced as being due at Dalny from Tsingtau, has had to cancel her intended voyage as she stranded off Wakamatzu a few days ago. This steamer is well known here.

* * *

The steamer Nichiro Maru, which sailed from Yokohama on the 20th instant with 20,000 piculs of bean cake, has been sold to a Japanese company at Dalny. Till recently the Nichiro Maru was on the Shanghai run for its former owners. She is to be put on the Calcutta-Australia service after receiving repairs to her bottom on her arrival at Yokohama. The s.s. Nichiren Maru of the same company has been transferred to the ownership of another Japanese shipping company of Dalny.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

Address. From.

Nov. 4—Grimble; Singapore.
Nov. 8—Dunghingloong; Hongkong.
Nov. 9—3125; Dairen.
Nov. 10—Tiangkee; Bangkok.
Nov. 10—Sunly, 315 Wooching Road; Hongkong.
Nov. 11—Hipsing Namsee; Hongkong.
Nov. 17—Bingham; Swatow.
Nov. 18—285; Chefoo.
Nov. 18—Macgregor; Saigon.
Nov. 20—Christie; Leith.
Nov. 22—Lailiewatkee; Tainan.
Nov. 23—Chensimin, c-o Eekee Koichenlee; Mandalay.

Great Northern Telegram Co.

Address. From.

Oct. 15—Astor House; Kobe.
Oct. 24—Marannia; Yokohama.
Oct. 30—Ando Itoshoko Kohoro; Tokio.
Oct. 30—Genpurco; Yokohama.
Oct. 31—Frigo; Nishikaratsu.
Nov. 4—Bojechko, Asterhaus; Wladiwostock.
Nov. 12—Hasaany, 31 Yangkingpang; Kjoebenhavn.
Nov. 14—Hungyu, Hsinkaiho Street; Dairen.
Nov. 18—Ware, Passenger Empress Asia, Care C.P.R. Co.; Hongkong.
Nov. 19—L. Barnard, Commander, U. S. Supply, Elcano; Tokio.
Nov. 19—Von Strauss, Kalee Hotel; Peking.
Nov. 20—Jones; Nagasaki.
Nov. 24—Blank; Yokohama.
Nov. 26—Tsukikawa; Changchun.

Government Control Of Australian Mines

Expected to Exercise War Powers; To Grant Men's Demands, Pending Arbitration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 26.—It is anticipated that the Commonwealth Government, on the 27th, under war powers, will take over the work at the mines, granting the men's demands, pending arbitration.

Amusements

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for November 28th, 29th and 30th.

TONIGHT

"RED-HAIRED MARIE"

Featuring

Mlle. Mistinguett.

Pathe's Exclusive Three-Reel Photo-Play.

A wonderful film story, in magnificent setting, superb acting, and perfect photography.

Pathe's British and French Gazettes

Depicting latest events of interest.

"Teddy Bear at Play"

Science and Nature Series.

"The Well Sick Man"

Edison Comedy.

"Wilful Wallops for Wealth"

A Highly-Amusing Comedy by the Starlight Co.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

One of the most beautiful of all moving pictures

"DENISE"

IN

FIVE ACTS

After The Famous Novel OF

Alexandre Dumas

SHOWING ALSO

New Graphic

AND

New Comedies

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Renville Roberty

Master Magician and Illusionist

BLACK-ART BLACK-ART

And his company of 1st Class Artists.

Miss IRENE BERYL
Classical Dancer

CHARLIE
Whistler and Comedian.

THE WARLEYS
Sketch Artists and Dancers.

SYLVANO LOPES
Pianist and Accompanist.

Magnificent Costumes. Brilliant Light Effects.

THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING THE EAST.

Prices of Admission:
$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.

11602

TOWA CINEMA.

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

Tuesday nad Wednesday, 28th and 29th Nov.

The Wonderful Serial
THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY

"The Pursuit of Jane." Comic.
"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY." *9th Chapter. 2 Parts.*
"A RUNAWAY MATCH." *Parts 1 and 2.*
"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY." *10th Chapter. 2 Parts.*
"OLD FOES WITH NEW FACES." *Parts 1 and 2.*
"Mabel's Blunder" *A farcical Keystone Comedy.*

Not without reason has 'The Diamond from the Sky' been called the most wonderful of all serial films. It did not set the fashion for serials; it has done infinitely more; it has set the standard. All present serial films are being judged by that, and future productions must be wonderful indeed to exceed in real heart-interest and intensity of grip the thrall of the thirty instalments of this extraordinary photo-play. Each and all of the chapters are full of 'punch'. Surprises leap upon the spectator; he is held in continual suspense as to the next episode, and in no instance can there possibly be disappointment.
REMEM ER THE $10, 00 reward offered by the North American Film Corp.

TONIGHT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Debut of Ambrose and Peggy Barker

In **"REVUE MAD"** from the Alhambra Theatre, London

and

"WOMAN and WINE"

IN FIVE ACTS

Better Than "MIDNIGHT at MAXIM'S"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: *9 Broadway.*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ......H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on November 21, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	30-35
Pomfret	„	30-35
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	55-60
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-7
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 10.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.50
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

B. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

ITALIANS ATTACK TO HELP RUMANIA

Cadorna Ordered New Carso Drive Two Weeks Ahead Of Time

GUNS CAUSE HUGE LOSSES

1,771 More Prisoners Taken—Believe Austria Must Bring Troops From East

Milan, October 12.—The new push on the Carso will relieve the Austro-Hungarian pressure against Rumania. Rumania's cause is dear to Italian hearts and popular feeling, in northern Italy, at any rate, is waxing wroth over the seemingly excessive regard shown by the Allies for Greek susceptibilities while there is danger of Rumania being overwhelmed.

On this account, I am informed on very trustworthy authority that General Cadorna, the Italian commander, generously anticipated his latest attack by a full fortnight. Complete details of the victorious Italians advance are not yet available, but the importance of it is indicated by the largest haul of prisoners, nearly 7,000, yet made in a single day on the Italian front.

Before the attack the Italian lines in the Gorizia Valley were bounded on the east by the Vertoibizza River, then they ran in a southerly direction east of Sagdado, and west of Loquizza, then behind Hill 202 and behind Villanova and northerly of Hill 208, then along the eastern slope of Hill 144 and thence forward in almost a straight line to Hill 85, directly east of Monfalcone. Now all this line is so straightened out that the advance has left every one of the above named localities far in the rear. Furthermore, Jamiano has passed into Italian occupation, Duino itself is placed in serious peril, and the formidable bastion of the Hermada range, protecting Nabresina and Trietse, is under heavy bombardment by the Italian guns. The Austrian forces in this district are estimated at 100,000 men.

Except for temporary interruptions, necessitated by dense fogs and torrential rain, the preliminary bombardment, extending simultaneously from Plezzo Heights all the way down to Monfalcone, lasted over nine days, and during the final phase reached such a degree of intensity that the expenditure of shells averaged 130 a minute. During this bombardment, which converted the Carso into a sea of fire, terrific explosions and vast incendiary outbreaks were visible at many spots behind the Austrian lines. Unable to make a direct reply, the Austrian gunners vented their spleen by flinging sixteen-inch shells into Gorizia.

When on the ninth day the Italian artillery ceased the Austrians straightway began raining tempest of grenades on all the roads leading to the Italian front line, naturally supposing that a large column was mustered there in readiness to support an infantry assault from the forward trenches. General Cadorna had, however, outwitted them by withdrawing all his troops to the rear to avert preventable casualties. In fact, they were at the moment safe in their encampments, indulging in a hearty meal, so that the Austrians in their nervous state kept up an unprecedentedly wasteful expenditure of big shells till long after nightfall.

Already hundreds of half-maddened Austrians from their front trenches had rushed terror-stricken into the Italian lines, signifying by gestures the fearful havoc wrought by the Italian guns.

When after midnight the Italian officers and patrols penetrated to the Austrian camp they found all the defenses wrecked and filled with dead and dying. It is believed that the Austrian losses exceed those sustained in any earlier offensive, and that the recall of regiments from the Rumanian front has become inevitable.

Rome, October 12.—The latest Italian victory has had a twofold effect, raising the spirits of the people and strengthening their confidence in ultimate victory, and also giving them patience as the loss of life is less than in any other great battle. All doubts about munitions have been laid at rest. Heretofore events seemed to show that Italy was short of heavy artillery. Little by little this has been remedied, until now her supply is superior to that of Austria.

Take 1,771 More Prisoners

Rome, October 12.—Additional prisoners have been taken by the Italians in their offensive on the Carso Plateau, making the total captured on the front of the Julian Alps from August 6 to date 30,881. The War Office statement today says:

In the Valley of the Adige our batteries directed an effective fire against military depots at Rovereto and against the railway station at Calliano. An attempt of the enemy to attack our positions in the Arsa Valley was frustrated immediately. Fresh enemy counterattacks on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio were repulsed immediately by our troops. The enemy suffered enormous losses and left in our hands one cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On the Asiago Plateau a few Italian detachments penetrated enemy trenches in the Casera Zebio region, wrecked the positions and returned to their own lines. In the direction of the source of the Vanoi on Tuesday evening, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy launched four successive attacks of ever-increasing violence against our new positions on Busa Alta (Dolomites). Bersaglier, and Alpine troops, rivalling each other in courage, each time were inspired by the impetuosity of the enemy and counterattacked them at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to flee and capturing 37 prisoners.

On the front of the Julian Alps there were artillery duels, which were hindered during the morning by the density of the fog. The enemy with fresh troops launched a series of attacks upon the most important points in the line which we had captured east of Vertoibizza on the Carso. Attacked by the fire of our artillery, they were repulsed each time, incurring very serious losses.

During the afternoon our infantry, by new and vigorous assaults, enlarged and completed the conquest of the previous day, especially in the zone of Sober, Gorizia, and on the slopes of Hills 343 and 144, to the east of the village of Villanova. On the Carso we have taken an additional 1,771 prisoners, including 35 officers.

In all, we captured on the front of the Julian Alps from August 6 to the present time a total of 30,881 prisoners, of whom 726 were officers.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on the Asiago Plateau without causing damage. One of our squadrons repeated the bombardment of the enemy's position on Col. Santo and returned undamaged.

Paris, October 12.—This description of the recent Italian success on the Carso has been telegraphed to the Petit Parisien by its correspondent on the Italian front:

"Our artillery began to concentrate its fire on the morning of the 8th on the zone between Vertoiba and the sea, favored intermittently by the sun. All calibres engaged in a grand concert and their fire swept the Austrian position yard by yard, growing gradually more intense.

"On the next day, the 9th, the bombardment continued unabated. Patrols, who were sent out to reconnoitre, reported splendid results, particularly where the Austrians were most strongly established in the space between Oppacchiasella and Hill 77, east of Monfalcone. Here the Austrian line was the strangest sight. They used the walls of gardens, copings of wells, and natural caverns of carsic rock. The line descends from Hill 208 to the north as far as a mile east of the road from Oppacchiasella to Jamiano. The enemy had made several series of trenches, facing in every direction, which made the defense of the position easy. Two of the most important positions were the Triangular Redoubt and another position called Fortino, which were furnished with machine guns and protected by formidable artillery. It was against this part of the front that the Italian artillery was directed yesterday with magnificent results.

"I followed the battle yesterday morning from a central point between Novavas and Villanova. It was a fantastic sight. The Austrian trenches were converted into heaps of rubble by the explosions of the big shells which shot columns of smoke and dust 300 feet into the air. At 10.30 reports came that although the trenches and barbed-wire entanglements had been wiped out the enemy were hidden in caves awaiting the infantry attack. The artillery opened afresh on the second and third Austrian lines, the bombardment reaching its climax at 1.30. A colleague, who was present in several wars, declared he had never seen such a spectacle of destruction.

"The infantry attacked at 2.50 with splendid dash, and the Triangular Redoubt and Fortino fell after a desperate struggle. The enemy went down everywhere before the Italians, notwithstanding a stubborn resistance. After a few hours' fighting at Novavas a thousand prisoners were taken, among whom all Austrian nationalities were represented. We obtained proof that far from withdrawing troops the Austrians had sent several fresh battalions to reinforce the defenders of the Carso."

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—The depression takes to the sea; the barometer rises rapidly in northern and central China. The gale begins, between Shantung and the Chusan. Considerable fall of temperature, at Shanghai and in the north. Squalls of drizzling rain.

27.—Strong and cold N. to Northwestward. The pressure has risen by nearly 0.40. A little drizzle, at intervals.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, November 15, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	8 a.m
Bar. at Centg.. mm		763.97	764.68
„ inches		[illegible]	30.11
Variation mm. for 24 h		†1.59	†2.02
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.23	†0.41
Wind	Direction	ESE	SE
	Kilom per hour	11	10
	Miles	6.8	6.2
Temperature	Cen	13°5	16°2
	Fahr	56.3	61.2
Humidity %		100	100
Nebulosity 5-10		10	10
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
„ 2	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
„ 12	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
„ 13		New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
„ 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	6.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
„ 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
„ 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
„ 8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 28	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 1	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
1	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
„ 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap	A.T.Co.
„ 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
„ 2	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 5	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 7	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 9	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 22	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
5	6.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
„ 11	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
„ 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
„ 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	2.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
„ 24	..	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 28	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
„ 28	10.00*	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
„ 28	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 29	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 30	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
30	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	6.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 28	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	1.00	Tsingtao	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
„ 28	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 28	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 28	noon	Tientsin	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
„ 28	noon	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 29	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
„ 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 29	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
„ 30	D.L.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 1	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
„ 2	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 5	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
„ 28	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
„ 29	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
„ 29	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
„ 29	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 29	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
„ 30	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 30	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 30	M.M.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec 1	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 1	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 2	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Nov 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Nov 27	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 27	Dalny	Sakaki maru	346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 27	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 27	Amoy	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 27	Hongkong	Chekiang	133	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 27	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 27	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW
Nov 27	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	
Nov 27	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Nov 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 27		Tosa maru	3502	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 27	Kobe, Yokohama	Amazone		Fr.	Cie M. M.
„ 27	Tientsin	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.
„ 27	Japan	Yokohama maru	3817	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 27	Japan	Malta	3888	Br.	P. & O.
„ 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
„ 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Position	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T P D	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
8 p.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
8 p.	Nov 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
	Nov. 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
Y Z P D	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, November 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, November 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with American mails left Kobe for Shanghai on Sunday, November 26, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow about noon and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same day about 1 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Nankin with the London mail of October 21, left Hongkong yesterday, and is expected to arrive Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, November 30. She brought 100 bales of Bombay yarn for Shanghai.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from San Francisco:—Mrs. Adeline Barnard, Miss Kathe Fittschen, Miss Mabel McCracken, Mr. Chun Shee, Miss Vinna M. Young, Mr. Harry C. Pearce, Miss Mattie Bounds, Mr. Joseph A. McKinney, Miss Anna M. King, Mr. Benjamin H. Lazarus, Mr. Arthur B. Cody, Mr. Savile Hertzberg, Mr. John A. Raynes, Mrs. Emma I. Upcraft, Mr. Herbert Clemmens, Mrs. Ruth H. Pearce, Dr. Frederick M. Nield, Mr. Edward J. King, Mr. Harry Maxwell.

Per I.-C. s.s. Konshing from Chefoo:—Mr. R. Mills and Mr. A. G. Bowers. From Weihaiwei:—Master G. Purton.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Islef, Master Islef, Miss F. Ketty, Mrs. G. Grayregge, Mrs. M. Daltan, Master A. Daltan, Mr. E. H. Emersen, Mr. A. C. Pardersen, Mr. W. B. Dawsen, Mr. P. Hansen, Mr. A. Douglas, Mr. D. S. Kent. From Tsingtau:—Mr. and Mrs. Machaffic, Mr. Barnard.

Per C.M. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm.

Per C.N. s.s. Chekiang from Hongkong:—Miss Daltow and Miss M. Nelly.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. C. H. Trilers.

Per N. S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. J. Rohell, Mrs B. Miller, Mr. O. Ganmer, Mrs. Mac Farlane.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Moloney, Miss Falbot, Miss MacDonald, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. P. Jerigan.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Maingon, Consul Foller, Messrs. S. H. Hadley and J. P. Evans.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mr. Naggle, Mr. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. McInnes, Mrs. Aldridge, Mrs. Garolan, Mr. H. C. Canniry, Miss and Master Cochrane, Master Russel, Messrs. L. Barff, Kerr, Salentine, C. Large, Samson, Kemp and Smith.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Chefoo:—Mrs. Lang Wen-ting, Mr. Aothut Lowrence.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Butland.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Rower, Mr. F. Munnay, Mr. J. G. Downes, Mr. J. T. Ribeirs, Mrs. E. M. Shapley, Mr. F. A. Carlson.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	459	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Nov 26		Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	OWSB
Nov 26	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 16	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1156	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	1354	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Nov 24	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 25	Swatow	Esang	827	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 26	New York	Euplectela	3506	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 20	Japan	Fukoku maru	2958	Jap.	R. D. Co.	CMLW
Nov 25	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 26		Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 26	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Nov 23	Japan	Glenogle	4857	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 24	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 26	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Nov 21	Hankow	Kweilee	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMPW
Nov 26	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 26	Tientsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 26	Hankow	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	ONW
Nov 26	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Nov 19	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Nov 26	Hongkong	Ningchow	5836	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 22	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 26	Yokohama	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 24	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 26	Swatow	Paoting	1178	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 26		Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B X
Nov 26	Inland Water	Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 26	Tientsin	Shengking	0?1	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Nov 24	Chefoo	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 26	Dalny	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Nov 26	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Nov 26		Unkai maru	1478	Jap.		
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K.	TKDD
Nov 23	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela" ...	—	.... Dec. 12
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 16	.... Jan. 2
S.S. "Colombia"	—	.... —

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 20 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.	1917
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..30 Dec.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.31 Mar.
1917	MONTEAGLE ....18 April
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..13 Jan.	EMPRESS OF ASIA...14 April
MONTEAGLE .... 7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.11 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 8 June

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. — L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

	Ship	Tons		Month	Day	Year
S.S.	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	tons.	Dec.	2	1916
„	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	„	„	16	„
„	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	„	„	22	„
„	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	„	Jan.	7	1917
„	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	„	„	19	„
„	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	„	„	30	„
„	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	„	Feb.	13	„
„	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	„	Mar.	1	„
„	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	„	„	9	„
„	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	„	„	23	„
„	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	„	April	5	„
„	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	„	„	19	„
„	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	„	May	1	„
„	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	„	„	15	„
„	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	„	„	26	„
„	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	„	June	8	„
„	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	„	„	22	„

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JAN. 30, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE; AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,
Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

For One Week Only!!

Commencing Monday, 27 Nov. until Saturday, 2nd Dec.

We Offer 10% Discount to retail Buyers on all our

Harris Tweeds, Homespuns, Hand-woven and Donegal Tweeds, Navy Blue Serges, Coatings, All Wool Blankets, Down Quilts, Sheeting, Tabling and Lace Curtains.

H. G. HILL & Co.
129 North Soochow Road
(next to General Hospital)

11726

"Beautiful Lilies From Japan"

Just arrived, all kinds of Lilies, Large and Small.

@ $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 per dozen.

I. R. C. Garden & Nursery.
126 Bubbling Well Road.

11737 N 28

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to [illegible]grad free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

11588

NOTIFICATION

THIS is to announce that the Junction Line which forms the connecting link between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will be opened to the public for general traffic on and from Tuesday, the 12th December, 1916. Details of the train service will be duly announced.

M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

11777

PARISIAN SALOON
8 Nanking Road
(Near the British Flower Store)

MADAME Leigh, arriving in Shanghai from America, formerly of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Specialist in Scalp treatments, manicuring, etc., wishes to notify the Ladies of Shanghai that she brings with her the latest equipment for beauty culture. She uses American preparations. Ladies desiring high-class attendance are invited to our parlour.

Shanghai, November 1, 1916.

1696

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

IF YOU WANT YOUR **PROPERTY** LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

'Flicker of Activity' Of German 'Planes Promptly Quashed

Guns Again Play Greater Part; Persistent Hammering Does Not Impress British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our heavy artillery shelled various important points behind the enemy's front. The weather is stormy.

General Haig reported this morning: We drove off a party of the enemy who attempted to advance eastward of Beaumont-Hamel. We successfully discharged gas southward of Arras, where we repulsed raids.

General Haig reported this evening: There have been hostile artillery bombardments of our front at Courcelette, Beaucourt, Hebuterne and La Bassee. We bombarded Puisieux and the trenches south-east of Arras.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message sent yesterday, says: Apart from the minor incidentals of trench warfare, there have been no encounters today. Rain is falling heavily.

The persistent bombardment by the enemy of Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt has slackened, after failing to make an impression. The flicker of activity on the part of the German aeroplanes was promptly extinguished, our pilots felling a number.

The British are actively consolidating their new ground, which is in a deplorable condition.

A German official communique reports: In a raid on an enemy trench, north-east of Beaumont-Hamel, we captured 161 British prisoners.

Paris, November 26.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: British naval air-craft dropped a ton of bombs on the blast-furnaces at Dillingen, with good effect and brought down an enemy aeroplane.

The official communique in the evening reported: There has been a mutual artillery action in the region of Vaux and an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

The communique this afternoon reported: Nothing important has occurred on the western front.

The communique this evening reported: In the region of the Somme, there have been fairly lively, reciprocal artillery actions on the Ablaincourt-Pressoire sector. Our barrage and machine-gun fire repulsed an attack in the Champagne, east of Aube River.

DR. WU AND CHANG HSUN

It is reported in the Chinese press that General Chang Hsun will meet Dr. Wu Ting-fang at the railway station at Hsuchowfu. Dr. Wu was expected to pass there at midnight on November 26.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
for
Xmas Presents

A large assortment of fashionable ready-made Sable, Ermine, Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and Tiger Skin Rugs.

We also make to order.

ORIENTAL FUR CO.
MO CHEE
102 Szechuen Road.
11616 (Near Jinkee Road).

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen
19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

Italian War Relief Fund

	$	Tls.
Chev. Off. Nob. G. De Rossi, H.I.M. Consul General		50.00
L. Amidani		50.00
G. Bartolini	10.00	
G. A. Bena		25.00
D. Beretta		25.00
C. Bianchi	25.00	
A. Bizzocoli	10.00	
L. Bocciarelli	25.00	
G. Boezi		25.00
M. Bozzetti	10.00	
L. Brunetta	25.00	
Burkhardt Amidani & Co.		50.00
L. Mamera		50.00
Caretti	25.00	
A. Cerutti	15.00	
Capelli	10.00	
C. Carisio	10.00	
L. C.	5.00	
T. Casella	5.00	
Vanda Clerici	10.00	
E. Colombo	10.00	
M. Comencini	15.00	
Dr. Cugno		25.00
S. T. C.	5.00	
M. Denegri		75.00
E. Denegri		Tls. 50.00
L. De Luca		25.00
G. Finocchiario	10.00	
A. P. F.	10.00	
E. Gaia	5.00	
A. Gallo	5.00	
Grossi	10.00	
Gradioli	5.00	
A. E. Lauro	20.00	
L. Levi		50.00
Magnani	10.00	
Moroni	25.00	
B. Mosca	10.00	
G. D. Musso		50.00
Piero		10.00
A. Riggio		25.00
Rosazza	5.00	
G. G. S.	5.00	
Ing. Tirasacchi		5.00
	$335	Tls. 590.00

Bought 1,666 Kidskin Crosses which have been shipped in 4B/ per s.s. "Glenogle" to the "Comitato di Preparazione ed Assistenza per la Guerra" Milano at a cost of $335 and Tls. 590 c.i.f. Genoa.

The Shanghai Committee take this opportunity to thank the "Glen Line Co." for carrying the above 4 B/ free to Genoa, and to thank Messrs. Liddell Bros. and Co. for quoting specially low prices for the Kidskins.

E. DENEGRI,
Chairman Comitato Permanente di Soccorso.

Yesterday's Fire

There was a blaze opposite THE CHINA PRESS offices, yesterday forenoon, between ten o'clock and noon, when a Chinese-owned glass godown was badly burnt.

Two messages were received by the brigade about the same time, one from the Central Bell Tower and the other from an outside Chinese, the former giving Canton and Kiangse Roads, and the latter Kwangse Road. A slight confusion ensued. Fortunately the first machines from the Central Station went to Kiangse Road, where, in an alleyway near the junction of Canton Road, the upper portion of the end house of a row was found to be well alight, and the fire had already obtained a firm grip of the ground floor.

It was burning fiercely and with great rapidity. Streams were promptly laid on from a hydrant in Kiangse Road and the fire prevented from jumping the alleyway and also checked from spreading along the row of buildings. Owing to the premises containing a quantity of goods packed with straw in crates, a large number of jets had to be brought into play—8 being necessary before the fire was held and extinguished. The outbreak was practically confined to the premises in which it originated.

No. 225 (a building used as a godown by Sung Kee & Co., lamp chandlers, insured for Tls. 9,000) was very badly damaged and No. 224 (occupied by Woo Mou & Co., insured for Tls. 7,000) in which were a number of cases of indigo dye, was damaged on the first floor, the indigo dye being undamaged.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin:—Mr. Ludwig Peter and Mr. Dobrovic.

Per P. & O. s.s. Malta for London:—Mr. J. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hartley, Miss Berry, Mr. W. T. Milner, Mr. C. S. Isbister. For Marseilles:—Mrs. T. E. Watts, Master J. Watts, Master F. Watt, Rev. Father M. Lefebvre, Miss I. Grimm, Mr. A. E. Fearnley. For Colombo:—Mr. C. Trimm and sevant. For Bombay:—Mr. W. G. Ball and servant, Messrs. J. Campbell, J. W. Mennell, J. J. Blake, D. A. King, F. C. Everett, J. C. Daily, R. M. C. Wallace, P. Mackenzie, D. McInnes, A. J. Anderson and Chapman. For Singapore:—Messrs. R. H. Ebbink, E. Dommisse, S. A. Mountain, Chen Hao-chin and Sykes and servant. For Hongkong:—Mrs. Pitt, Master H. W. Pitt, Messrs. W. Pitt, Nicoll, Robertson, Logan, Ragg, Murphy and Lannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, Miss L. M. Hiron, Mr. H. M. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Arnott, Miss Liang and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kuan Mien-chun, and Miss Kuan and servant, Mr. Liang Kuei-ho, Mrs. Phillips, Miss D. Phillips, Miss G. Goddart, Mr. C. Howitt, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Miss Stanbridge, Miss Fladgate, Mr. Baverstock, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Rawdon, Mr. Blyth and four servants, Bishop Norris.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable

Price $1.00 per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	2,71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1500
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	835
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2330	2001
1156	833	—	528	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1443
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1433
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	958
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1500	730

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.		Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1448	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
638	1219	1909	a. Tsaochuang d.	702	1300	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 280 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.38	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.23
Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Ken Shang Mun arr.	7.53	10.28	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Ken Shang Mun dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1[illegible]
Ken Shang Mun arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.48	5.5[illegible]	7.2[illegible]
Ken Shang Mun dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.08	6.0[illegible]	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S C Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S C Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.43	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.18		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S C Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S C Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.55	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	12.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	12.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS ......dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.20
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Business and Official Notices

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

THANKSGIVING EVE
November 29, 1916
Grand Masquerade Ball
Tickets for Dance & Supper
$3.00
OBTAINABLE AT HOTEL OFFICE

THANKSGIVING DAY
November 30, 1916
Special Thanksgiving Dinner

11804

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

NOTICE

THE Company begs to draw the attention of the public to the danger of boarding or leaving a car whilst in motion.

Several accidents have already happened in Shanghai, owing to the failure of passengers to observe this article of the Company's Bye-Laws, and children have been hurt owing to their negligence and refusal to take notice of the warnings given by the staff on the cars.

The Company will be very thankful if parents of children travelling alone on our cars, or in charge of native servants, will recommend them to take all care possible and not to expose themselves, as it often happens, to such grave danger.

NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHOE, the American Dentist, wishes to announce that he has returned to Shanghai, and is continuing his practice at 17 Nanking Road.

11753

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,
Vanila Beans & Chicory
GO TO
THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a pet, a fat porcupine.

He loved his pet dearly and with it did dine,

Till the beast torpedoed him well back astern—

Bill drinks Gordon Cocktails and says: "Live and learn."

GORDON GINS MUST BE USED TO INSURE GOOD COCKTAILS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

ITALIAN FÊTE & CAFÉ CONCERT
at the
ASTOR HOUSE

December 12th and 13th.

A Committee of Italian ladies, under the Presidency of Madame de' Rossi of the Italian Consulate General, has been voted for and elected, as follows:

Mrs. Amidani	Mrs. E. Denegri
,, Bedoni	,, M. Denegri
,, Carisio	,, Musso
,, Clerici	,, Ros
,, Cugno	,, Toledano

Mrs. Varalda, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The following ladies have kindly accepted to act as Honorary Patronesses:—

Lady de Sausmarez	Madame Grosse
Mrs. Herbert Phillips	,, De la Prade
,, J. R. d'Oliveira	Baroness Fujimura

Admission Tickets obtainable from all the above ladies. All money received for the above Fete to be kindly sent to Mrs. Varalda, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, at 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

11808

RUSSIA AFTER THE WAR.

A LECTURE
will be given by
Miss Ackerman, F.R.S.G.S.
on Dec. 11, at 6 p.m.
in
Union Church Hall.
Admission Free.

11716

PROFESSOR MONTES'

Dancing Classes, Astor House.

General Class: Monday, 5.30 to 7: Wednesday, 9 to 10.30.

4 Lessons, $10.00 per month.

Private Classes
$10.00 per person, each class.

CORPORATION SEALS
AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies
$13.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES
Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11577

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

The Geographical & Topographical Society
OF CHINA.

We beg to inform the Public of Shanghai and Outports that we have opened at 8B Peking Road (opposite the Chinese Post Office) under the name of the Geographical and Topographical Society of China, and are prepared to undertake any kind of Geographical, Topographical and Architectural Designs.

The following works are now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
3. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.
4. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Opening of Connecting Line & Alterations in Time Table.

On Tuesday, 12th December, 1916, the Connecting Line between the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will be opened for public traffic.

All Main Line Trains to and from Hangchow will have through communication with Shanghai North and the new Jessfield and Siccawei Stations.

From December 12th the services on the Main Line and Ningpo Section will be revised, the principal Main Line alterations being as follows:—

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.55	14.00
Jessfield	,,	8.00	9.20	14.25
Siccawei	,,	8.11	9.31	14 36
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	14.30
Sungkiang	arr.	9.09	10 47	15.26
	dep.	9.13	10.55	15.28
Kashing	arr.	10.25	12.26	16 36
	dep.	10.35	12.36	16.46
Hangchow	arr.	12.43	15.16	18.42

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	14.40
Kashing	arr.	9.30	11.22	16.28
	dep.	9.40	11.30	16.38
Sungkiang	arr.	10.54	12.59	17.46
	dep.	10.57	13 03	17.49
Shanghai South	arr.	12.05	14 23	18 50
Siccawei	dep.	11.56	14.15	18.41
Jessfield	,,	12 07	14.27	18.52
Shanghai North	arr.	12.30	14.50	19.15

Time-Tables, etc., will be ready for issue to the public on December 6th, 1916, and may be obtained, with any further information, from the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North, Telephone No. 900.

BY ORDER,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

11781

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.
No. 2401

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay (if certificated) Tls. 200, 225 and 250 per mensem during the three years of an agreement, subject to a deduction of Tls. 60 per mensem during residence in official quarters.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach the usual class subjects up to the standard of the Cambridge Local "Senior" Syllabus; Mathematics and Chemistry being specially desirable.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded forthwith, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room.
Shanghai, November 9, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2402

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Non-Resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay to a certificated Mistress Tls. 150 per mensem.

Candidates should be qualified to teach the usual lower school subjects, including singing and drawing.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room.
Shanghai, November 23, 1916.

11806

HOLIDAY GOODS
Silverware of every description.
The best selection ever offered, at prices which will astonish buyers.
Wo Shing
198 Kiangse Road
(Opposite L. Moore & Co., Ltd.)

11809

'XMAS SALE
SILVERWARE
JEWELLERY
and
Best JADE Stone,
LESS TWENTY PER CENT.,
up to
10th January, 1917,
at
SING FAT & CO.
KIANGSE ROAD

11775

COMPRADORE REQUIRED for imports, sundries, and wines and spirits. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.
N 28

MARKET SHROFF REQUIRED, one with good connections preferred. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.
N 28

TO LET
From December 1st, two rooms on the ground floor of 17 Nanking Road.
Apply to
Frederick Ezra & Co.
2a Kiukiang Road.
Phone 2273.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

TO LET, nicely-furnished room, with bathroom and verandah, in a private English home. Apply to 57 Range Road.
11796 N 30

TO LET, large furnished room, with separate bathroom, very low rent. Apply 'Phone 2240 (office hours).
11786 N 30

TO LET, large and small comfortable rooms, bathrooms attached, with board, at moderate prices. Cuisine under foreign supervision. No. 10c Haining Road.
11712

TO LET, to one or two gentlemen, in a highly-modern Realty house, one large, elegantly-furnished, bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom, and full board. Situation near French Park. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.
11774 D 2

TO LET, one large front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Also one large back room. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. Geibel. 19 North Szechuen Road.
11721

CENTRAL, to let, well-furnished front-room, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Also airy attic room. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.
11762

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, unfurnished housekeeping apartment, consisting of two large rooms, verandah, up-to-date bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Tls. 50, including light, gas, water. Apply to Box No. 187 THE CHINA PRESS.
11783 N 30

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11785 T. F.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, last Sunday, one leather card case, 6 x 3, containing small amount of money. Finder keep the money, but return case to K. E. Graham, Palace Hotel.
11795 N 28

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG Polytechnic student (neutral), with electro-technical and drawing experience, seeks technical or any other fitting position. Good references, speaks three European languages. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
11790 N 28

YOUNG Chinese seeks position as clerk or typist. Good reference. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.
11773 D 1

A YOUNG Chinese, having good knowledge of English, translation, interpreting and typing, desires engagement. High recommendation. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.
11754 N 28

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN teacher, thoroughly versed in the Chinese language, ten years' experience in coaching for examinations, desires pupils. Terms reasonable. Apply L. C. Hoo, No. 18LL Thibet Road, Shanghai.
11803 N 30

MANDARIN TEACHER (late Nanking School of Languages) desires additional pupils. 30 years' experience; modern methods, rapid progress guaranteed. Terms very moderate. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.
11782 N 29

LESSONS in Abacus, Mandarin or Shanghai dialect, are given by experienced Chinese teacher, speaking English and German. Apply to H. Teng, 1215a Boone Road, Shanghai.
11784 N 28

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.
11703 D 2

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent woman stenographer. Position permanent to the right party. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.
11805 N 28

FOREIGNER wanted. Young man, capable of growing with large business, with opportunity to manage in present department. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.
11792 N 28

APARTMENTS WANTED

A ROOM, with good board, desired by gentleman, in private house (no boarding house) in French Concession. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.
11779 N 29

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a few Singer sewing machines at reasonable prices. Please call P474 Nanking Road for inspection.
11791 D 2

FOR SALE, very small motor-car, perfect running order and all luxuries. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.
11732

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11